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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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Review.

Costs of production have been figured for the corn, wheat, and oats crops of 1922 from the reports of some thousands of farmers, responding to a questionnaire. The average cost of corn on the farms of those reporting was 66¢ per bushel, of wheat $1.23, and of oats 53¢ per bushel. The items of cost have been compared with other data, and it is believed that they are indicative of and close to the average of costs for these crops incurred by farmers throughout the country last year.

The general trend of live stock prices during the week ended August 25 was rather sharply upward. Better grades showed the greatest advance.

Hog prices established a new top for the year which was nearly $2 above the low point touched last June.

There was a brisk demand from feeders for both cattle and lambs suitable for that purpose.

Wholesale fresh meat trade was rather quiet, but cooler weather helped both trade and prices. Practically all kinds of meat were higher for the week.

Butter markets were easy during the week ending August 25. Trading rather quiet, although sufficient to avoid any accumulation of importance. Sentiment apparently the factor of greatest influence, principally fear of a heavy fall production. Some foreign butter arriving, but not in quantities which themselves were expected to materially affect the market.

Cheese markets were higher and trading quieter. Advances as sharp as those which occurred on Monday in Wisconsin were not generally expected. Opinions differ as to the probable trend, with most dealers apparently of the opinion that present price levels will hold despite fall production.

The melon season has been none too generally successful in Georgia this year, but those growers who got half a normal crop or better got good money returns. Missouri had one of the shortest watermelon crops in recent years, and growers realized generally satisfactory prices.

Fruit and vegetable shipments continue to gain in volume, including most of the staple lines. Supplies continue moderate in most city markets. Prices of most fruits and vegetables tended upward. Western cantaloupes declined. Nearly all lines are higher than last season, and potatoes are nearly double the price of a year ago.

Grain market makes further gains during the week ending August 25. Wheat and corn prices both up 3¢ to 4¢. Visible supply of wheat larger but primary receipts of crop year to date less than for the same period last year. Corn market very active with supply light.

Hay market developed further strength. Timothy prices advanced $1 to $3 per ton in central western markets. Alfalfa prices were also firmer, because of light receipts and an increased consuming demand in the South and Southwest. Strength in other hays held prairie prices at higher level.

Mill feed market continued firm during the week ending August 25, but there was a slackening of demand. Prices were also steady for high protein feeds but the demand was of small volume, dealers and consumers apparently awaiting new crop meal. Corn feeds were held firm by high grain prices.

Cotton prices continued relatively firm during the week ending August 25, spot cotton declining slightly and future contracts advancing slightly. Two of the main considerations in the market were reports of new crop prospects and of increased demand for cotton goods. Private condition reports indicated that the opinion prevails quite generally in the trade that deterioration in the crop since July 25, has been rather severe. The average price of No. 5 or Middling cotton in 10 designated spot markets closed at 24.33¢ per lb. on Aug. 25, compared with 24.51¢ on August 18. October future contracts advanced, 10 points at New York and 7 points at New Orleans, closing at 24.11¢ and 23.49¢ at New York and New Orleans, respectively.

Corn matured rather slowly during the week in Central and Northern States east of the Great Plains because of unseasonably cool weather, while rainfall in the southern Great Plains came too late to be of material benefit to the crop in many sections. The severe drought was relieved in much of the Southwest, resulting in improvement in some crops. Threshing small grains made good progress in the more northern States, but there was further interruption, with complaint of damage to grain in shock in portions of the central valleys. Cotton was benefited by rainfall in the western portion of the belt, but conditions continued generally unfavorable for that crop east of the Mississippi River. Fall pastures were improved by rainfall in many sections, particularly in the far Southwest.

Cost of Producing Corn, Wheat, and Oats, 1922.

In 1922 the average cost of producing corn on 3,363 farms in the United States was $0.66 per bushel; the average cost of producing wheat on 2,417 farms was $1.23 per bushel; and the average cost of producing oats on 2,601 farms was $0.53 per bushel. The average sale value of the corn was $2.43 per acre more than the cost of production, of the wheat $1.89 per acre less, and of the oats $1.65 per acre less. In the cost are included charges for the labor of the operator and of his family and for the use of the land, so that if the cost just equaled the price the farmer was paid for his time and for his investment. In the case of wheat and oats, therefore, either the farmer did not receive going wages or he did not receive for the use of his land a return equal to the cash rental reported.

This information was obtained by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from farmers reporting for their own farms and from all over the United States. Approximately 28,000 questionnaires were sent out, 5,300 being returned. Many of the reports were not sufficiently complete to be included in arriving at the averages here shown. While the results are strictly applicable only to the farms reporting, yet undoubtedly they are suggestive of 1922 general conditions. The yields on these farms were, in general, slightly higher than the yields reported by the Division of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture; also the acreage per farm for each crop was greater than that given in the census for 1919. The indication is that the farmers were somewhat inclined to give costs on only the crops in which they specialized, which would result in there being a proportionately large number of reports on corn from the Corn Belt, on wheat from the Wheat Belt, and so on. This, in effect, would mean that the figures are influenced to a greater extent by commercial than by noncommercial areas.

Each farmer was asked to report on the 1922 crops for his own farm, giving in detail the various costs per acre, yield, value of by-product, value of product, and number of acres in each crop. In the results the relation of the different items of cost to the total cost compares closely with similar figures that have been obtained by detailed studies for other years in various sections. Also, the items of cost shown in the accompanying table have been compared with other cost data wherever available, and it is believed that they are indicative of and close to the average of the production costs incurred by farmers throughout the country in 1922.

CORN.

The average cost of producing an acre of corn was $25.09; from this a credit for stover of $2.08 was deducted, leaving a net average cost of $23.01 per acre and $0.66 per bushel for a 35-bushel yield. The work of preparing the seed bed, planting, cultivating, harvesting, and marketing amounted to 52 per cent of the average total cost; fertilizer and manure made up 16 per cent; seed, 2 per cent; land rent, 23 per cent; and such miscellaneous items as twine, wear and tear on machinery and storage buildings, crop insurance, etc., 7 per cent.

The average value of the corn sold was $0.73 per bushel, leaving a margin of $0.07 per bushel, or $2.43 per acre, after charging for all expenses, including unpaid labor and use of land.

WHEAT.

The cost of producing wheat was reported by 2,417 farmers. The reports showed a gross average cost of $21.20 per acre and a net average acre cost of $19.68. With an average yield of 16 bushels per acre, the cost per bushel was $1.23. Man and horse labor, which included preparation of the seed bed, planting, harvesting, threshing and marketing, was 46 per cent of the average total cost; land rent, the next largest item of cost, was 25 per cent; the remaining items, fertilizer and manure, seed, and miscellaneous costs, were 12, 9 and 8 per cent, respectively.

The average sale value reported was $1.11 per bushel. Sold at this price, there would be a loss of 12 cents per bushel, or $1.89 per acre. It is well to keep in mind that this did not represent an actual cash loss, since a large percentage of the total cost of production did not involve a cash outlay.

OATS.

A summary on the 2,601 reports on the cost of producing oats showed an average gross cost of $19.19 per acre, and an average net cost of $17.40 per acre. The yield per acre was 33 bushels, and the cost per bushel, $0.53. Fifty per cent of the cost was for man and horse labor, which included seed-bed preparation, planting, harvesting, threshing and marketing; 8 per cent was for fertilizer and manure, 7 per cent for seed, 27 per cent for land rent, and 8 per cent for miscellaneous costs.

An average sale value of $0.48 per bushel was reported; this is $0.05 per bushel, or $1.65 per acre, less than the average cost of production. This price would cover all expenses except use of land, and then leave enough margin to pay 4 per cent on the investment in land.

1922 Cost of Producing Corn, Wheat, and Oats.

Averages by Geographical Divisions.

Crops and geographical divisions.	Number of reports.	Acres in the crop, per farm.	Yield per acre (bus.).	Cost per acre.										Credit for by-products per acre.	Net cost.		Value of product.	
				Prepare and plant.	Cultivate.	Harvest.[1]	Market.	Misc. labor.	Fertilizer and manure.	Seed.	Land rent.	Misc. costs.	Total.		Per acre.	Per bus.	Per acre.	Per bus.
CORN.																		
N. Atlantic	256	8.6	52	$8.40	$4.62	$7.17	$2.88	$0.88	$15.89	$0.79	$6.30	$2.84	$49.77	$6.68	$43.09	$0.83	$44.37	$0.85
S. Atlantic	557	30.0	30	4.67	3.85	3.02	2.44	.32	5.31	.42	5.80	1.82	27.65	2.64	25.01	.83	27.13	.90
E. N. Central	669	31.8	46	4.71	2.85	3.75	2.36	.50	4.76	.46	3.70	2.13	28.22	2.39	25.83	.56	30.11	.65
W. N. Central	881	52.3	34	3.15	2.34	2.49	1.96	.31	1.64	.39	5.32	1.40	19.00	1.11	17.89	.53	19.42	.57
S. Central	881	34.4	26	3.51	3.50	1.89	2.34	.14	2.14	.40	5.24	1.36	20.52	1.14	19.38	.75	21.94	.84
Western	119	21.4	30	4.20	2.07	2.87	3.58	.86	1.00	.48	4.99	2.13	22.18	2.04	20.14	.67	23.41	.78
United States	3,363	25.6	35	4.25	3.16	3.05	2.30	.37	4.07	.44	5.72	1.73	25.09	2.08	23.01	.66	25.44	.73
WHEAT.																		
N. Atlantic	168	13.1	21	6.79	.....	5.91	1.98	.04	7.68	2.83	5.75	2.21	33.19	4.77	28.42	1.35	25.62	1.22
S. Atlantic	355	19.1	14	4.56	.....	4.41	1.71	.10	4.69	2.10	5.21	1.76	24.54	2.09	22.45	1.60	18.22	1.30
E. N. Central	551	23.5	18	4.17	.....	4.15	1.29	.10	3.35	2.14	6.28	1.61	23.09	2.01	21.08	1.17	19.70	1.09
W. N. Central	748	93.2	15	3.00	.....	3.69	1.15	.10	.56	1.51	4.52	1.44	15.97	.55	15.42	1.03	14.30	.95
S. Central	310	44.1	12	3.31	.....	4.18	1.27	.19	1.75	1.54	4.66	1.46	18.36	1.13	17.23	1.44	14.39	1.20
Western	285	110.8	21	4.17	.....	5.07	1.97	.73	.77	1.55	7.15	2.42	23.83	.93	22.90	1.09	22.06	1.05
United States	2,417	57.3	16	3.94	.....	4.27	1.40	.19	2.47	1.84	5.41	1.68	21.20	1.52	19.68	1.23	17.79	1.11
OATS.																		
N. Atlantic	260	11.0	38	6.58	.....	6.92	1.91	.13	5.36	2.23	5.54	1.93	30.60	4.80	25.80	.68	22.03	.58
S. Atlantic	326	13.0	26	3.90	.....	4.15	1.75	.10	2.96	1.64	4.70	1.40	20.60	1.78	18.82	.72	18.31	.70
E. N. Central	578	20.3	36	3.48	.....	3.92	1.41	.10	1.33	1.33	6.16	1.57	19.30	2.22	17.08	.47	15.45	.43
W. N. Central	835	35.7	33	2.56	.....	3.75	1.37	.11	.38	1.09	4.75	1.35	15.36	.99	14.37	.44	12.06	.37
S. Central	388	17.2	24	2.94	.....	4.21	1.49	.13	1.13	1.36	4.29	1.23	16.78	1.13	15.65	.65	14.29	.60
Western	214	30.5	37	4.27	.....	5.25	2.52	.73	.61	1.52	5.41	2.54	22.85	1.26	21.59	.58	22.60	.61
United States	2,601	24.0	33	3.53	.....	4.34	1.57	.16	1.54	1.40	5.12	1.53	19.19	1.79	17.40	.53	15.75	.48

[1] Threshing for wheat and oats is included under harvesting.

Live Stock - Meats - Wool

Values Continue Upward.

Gradual but persistent increases in value of better grade cattle, hogs, and sheep, a continued broad outlet for such offerings and a generally healthy undertone in the dressed meat trade comprised the outstanding feature of trade in live stock during the week ended August 25.

Even greater significance is attached to the above facts when considered in connection with the heavy marketward movement of all classes of live stock. As a matter of fact, the country marketed more cattle and sheep than a week earlier, although hog receipts were slightly less. As has been the case during the summer, the principal market centers continued to draw liberal increases over those recorded a year ago and also over the averages of the past four years.

Furthermore, the "bull" element, which has been more active and inclined to assume something of dictatorial tactics in the recent establishment of values, still maintained its hold on the markets. Using the slightest favorable opportunity for leverage, this faction of trade was successful in forcing porcine and ovine values to higher levels, while cattle prices, long fed kinds excepted, were inclined to lag behind in the procession.

Probably one of the most powerful weapons brought to the hands of price boosters recently was the announcement of some of the big packing officials that their business has assumed something of its former substantiality by returning to a basis of operation that pays a reasonable profit. It has long been a maxim in the trade that it is necessary for the packers to make money for the rest of the interests active in placing pork, mutton, and beef on the table of the consuming public to keep their balances on the right side of the ledger.

Following the established economic law of supply and demand, the outlet for any product is of essential importance and with the packers making more money, it is evident that meat products are moving more readily. With a better market assured for meats, demand from packers will probably assume real life. Accordingly, good reasons could be assigned for the tendency of values to increase and under these influences there was less cause for the markets to become "top-heavy" under the combination of recent and prospective advances.

Although fresh-meat trade was somewhat uneven, nothing "out of line" with what was expected developed. A rather "choosy" demand resulted in some of the better kinds scoring more or less sharp advances, while the less attractive cuts declined. Altogether, consumption held up well and there was little tendency for supplies to overrun demand.

Prospects of a big corn crop and determination to hold for a better market proved the winning combination for the feeders with faith in the latter summer markets. Practically all of the finished beef cattle that remained in strong hands gained in value. The supply of long-fed steers and yearlings was inadequate to satisfy the expanded demand, and keener competition pushed prices to higher levels. At Chicago frequent sales of matured steers were made at $13, the high mark for the season. At the "river" markets new high prices for the current year were also established.

Offerings with less finish did not meet a ready reception, and the market for these was less stable. Some variation in values was reported from the various markets, but in general there were few net gains, while in some instances reductions were enforced. The general tendency was to further widen the spread between the extremes of quality.

While southwestern steers came freely to market, the northwestern movement lagged somewhat. Unusually favorable pasturage conditions and the feeling in the West that cattle prices will hold up well this fall were partially responsible for the trans-Missouri range operators taking their time to liquidate.

Finishers were active seekers for cattle to go back to the country all through the week, and the advance movement of range cattle only whetted their appetite for stock to place in feed lots. This was especially true of feeders in Iowa, South Dakota, and Nebraska. Omaha reported a strong demand for feeding material and competition from this source continued to divert large quotas from the shambles. This was especially true of fleshy feeders of the kind suitable for quick turn on corn.

Hog trade was characterized by an upward trend in prices which brought the top at Chicago to $9.25, the crest for the year and nearly $2 higher than the low point reached in mid-June. Some minor setbacks marked the upward movement, but prompt recoveries more than offset these declines.

Big packers, although appearing to contest the advances, followed the change in conditions and purchased on much the same basis as the others. Wherever buying for the fresh-meat trade they paid up well with other interests, this being particularly true at Chicago, where shippers in some cases took nearly half the run. However, hogs suitable for curing or salting came in competition with the liberal holdings in packer cellars purchased during the period of heaviest marketing.

Killing quality continued to show the results of high-priced corn and comparatively low-priced hogs, packers complaining that a large share of their "kill" showed grass, alfalfa, and oats, as well as other substitutes for corn. Exclusive corn-fed offerings tended to become scarcer, with demand for such kinds considerably improved.

All interests scrambled for light weights that could be turned quickly into the fresh-meat trade. Shippers were particularly keen for these types and the 160 to 225 lb. averages, although many of them looked high corn finish, were quickly gleaned from the runs. On the other hand, the better finished offerings scaling more than 250 lbs. were neglected.

Buyers of feeding lambs were particularly active on most markets and, as has been noted recently, offered strong competition to the killers. In some instances offerings have brought 25¢ premiums by going back to the country instead of to the killers. This unusually active feeder demand, coupled with a generous consumption of lamb and mutton, as reported in fresh meat trade, were bull factors in the market and resulted in 25¢ to 50¢ advances.

Receipts, Shipments, and Local Slaughter.

Week August 20–25, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	74,131	21,397	52,734	158,044	48,333	109,711	97,021	38,239	58,782
Denver [1]	7,050	3,093	2,557	7,661	2,000	5,993	11,883	8,023	1,664
East St. Louis	36,005	18,969	11,835	73,308	39,639	29,433	13,367	2,300	5,951
Fort Worth	36,763	12,311	23,261	6,154	3,505	2,292	7,050	5,917	1,223
Indianapolis [1]	10,989	6,015	4,229	42,345	17,764	25,924	4,241	1,666	2,218
Kansas City	119,008	71,260	44,734	48,535	23,371	24,105	25,625	9,460	50,709
Oklahoma City	12,301	3,081	8,762	9,634	90	8,238	205	.....	63
Omaha	35,742	21,288	15,947	54,190	29,326	24,821	78,408	54,119	23,306
St. Joseph [1]	19,274	7,608	10,763	35,742	12,279	20,209	15,468	6,170	9,185
St. Paul	28,844	11,188	15,800	30,432	4,529	25,606	7,779	1,256	6,205
Sioux City	13,990	6,915	4,855	42,032	18,882	23,574	1,161	352	559
Wichita [1]	11,770	7,968	2,661	10,095	701	9,101	6,545	2,835	260
Total	405,867	191,093	198,138	518,172	200,419	309,007	268,753	130,337	160,125
Total Aug. 13–18, 1923	347,950	165,768	175,456	555,689	189,072	361,462	204,193	82,614	111,761
Total Aug. 21–26, 1922	375,200	175,540	175,377	421,1[illegible]	101,146	308,635	218,500	77,353	121,259

[1] Week ending Friday, Aug. 24.

Daily Average Weight and Cost of Hogs.

Week August 20–25, 1923, with Comparisons.

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Fort Worth.		Kansas City.		Omaha.		St. Paul.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
	Lbs.	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Monday	251	$8.00	195	$8.82	184	$7.62	221	$7.99	266	$7.38	258	$7.30
Tuesday	256	8.01	200	8.87	183	8.04	217	8.25	265	7.57	266	7.31
Wednesday	254	8.13	203	8.92	189	7.56	230	8.10	271	7.27	265	7.43
Thursday	259	8.00	203	8.78	193	8.18	237	8.08	263	7.43	260	7.33
Friday	250	8.07	226	8.94	203	7.21	236	7.96	255	7.77	253	7.43
Saturday	263	8.22	212	9.30	198	8.00	244	7.91	273	7.92	270	7.53
Average:												
Aug. 20–25, 1923	257	8.05	206	8.86	192	7.75	229	8.08	266	7.50	262	7.37
Aug. 13–18, 1923	250	7.65	209	8.42	192	7.32	228	7.75	264	7.10	261	6.92
Aug. 21–26, 1922	270	8.05	191	9.33	....	.....	212	8.54	283	7.49	256	7.53

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

Average Prices of Live Stock, Week of August 20-25, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				East St. Louis.				Fort Worth.[1]		Kansas City.				Omaha.				South St. Paul.[2]		
	Aug. 20-25, 1923.	Aug. 13-18, 1923.	Aug. 21-26, 1922.	3-year average.[3]	Aug. 20-25, 1923.	Aug. 13-18, 1923.	Aug. 21-26, 1922.	3-year average.[3]	Aug. 20-25, 1923.	Aug. 13-18, 1923.	Aug. 20-25, 1923.	Aug. 13-18, 1923.	Aug. 21-26, 1922.	3-year average.[3]	Aug. 20-25, 1923.	Aug. 13-18, 1923.	Aug. 21-26, 1922.	3-year average.[3]	Aug. 20-25, 1923.	Aug. 13-18, 1923.	Aug. 21-26, 1922.
Cattle.																					
Slaughter cattle and calves:																					
Steers (1,100 lbs. up)—																					
Choice and prime	12.41	12.14	10.54	12.48	12.25	11.98	10.54	12.29	.....	.....	11.67	11.31	10.32	11.99	11.76	11.50	10.39	12.01	11.[illegible]	11.00	.....
Good	11.10	11.00	9.62	11.38	11.25	11.00	9.84	11.32	7.38	7.38	10.22	10.05	9.36	10.66	10.35	10.22	9.78	11.00	9.88	9.88	.....
Medium	9.50	9.47	8.58	9.83	9.38	9.20	8.55	9.45	6.12	6.12	8.84	8.76	7.94	9.01	8.75	8.72	8.62	9.58	8.50	8.50	7.90
Common	7.54	7.54	7.16	8.06	7.05	6.98	6.63	7.57	4.50	4.50	7.30	7.30	6.36	7.45	7.12	7.12	6.80	7.75	6.88	6.88	6.52
Steers (1,100 lbs. down)—																					
Choice and prime	12.16	11.98	10.44	12.47	12.00	11.70	10.50	12.40	.....	.....	11.36	10.98	10.24	12.03	11.52	11.10	10.33	12.12	11.00	11.00	.....
Good	10.86	10.81	9.50	11.27	11.09	10.70	9.80	11.37	7.25	7.25	9.90	9.76	9.14	10.44	10.00	9.75	9.62	11.08	9.88	9.88	.....
Medium	9.32	9.32	8.44	9.62	9.12	8.92	8.47	9.34	5.88	5.88	8.54	8.48	7.64	8.43	8.48	8.38	8.40	9.46	8.25	8.25	7.90
Common	7.06	7.10	6.98	7.67	6.42	6.28	6.04	6.92	4.12	4.12	6.66	6.66	5.80	6.52	6.50	6.52	6.50	7.46	6.12	6.12	6.40
Canner and cutter	4.45	4.47	4.18	4.36	3.80	3.68	3.45	3.99	2.38	2.38	4.12	4.12	3.50	3.77	4.12	4.15	3.28	3.91	3.75	3.75	3.32
Light yearling steers and heifers—																					
Good and prime (800 lbs. down)[4]	10.50	10.39	.....	.....	10.45	9.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.90	9.78	.....	.....	9.72	9.62	.....	.....	9.50	9.50	.....
Heifers—																					
Good and choice (850 lbs. up)	9.36	9.32	[5] 6.98	7.94	8.35	7.80	[5] 7.62	8.62	5.25	5.25	7.92	7.90	[5] 6.82	7.38	8.32	8.25	[5] 6.90	7.50	8.38	8.38	[5] 6.20
Common and medium (all weights)	6.12	6.10			5.52	5.12			3.52	3.50	5.62	5.58			5.75	5.80			5.50	5.50	
Cows—																					
Good and choice	7.60	7.59	[5] 5.96	6.81	6.62	6.55	[5] 5.08	6.05	4.38	4.38	6.61	6.52	[5] 5.09	5.83	7.00	7.00	[5] 5.40	6.15	6.38	6.38	[5] 5.20
Common and medium	4.62	4.58			4.48	4.30			3.12	3.15	4.42	4.30			4.50	4.55			3.80	4.00	
Canner and cutter	2.96	2.86	3.14	3.66	2.80	2.42	2.98	3.55	2.08	1.88	2.67	2.60	2.88	3.29	2.75	2.86	2.90	3.38	2.50	2.50	2.72
Bulls—																					
Good and choice (beef yearlings excluded)[4]	6.16	6.10	.....	.....	5.88	5.92	.....	.....	3.88	3.88	5.25	5.18	.....	.....	6.12	6.12	.....	.....	4.75	4.75	.....
Canner to medium (canner and bologna)[4]	4.16	4.08	.....	.....	3.78	3.40	.....	.....	2.40	2.38	3.50	3.50	.....	.....	3.88	3.94	.....	.....	3.38	3.38	.....
Calves—																					
Medium to choice (190 lbs. down)	10.78	10.12	[6] 11.25	12.06	9.52	8.80	[6] 8.98	9.59	6.25	6.00	8.20	8.00	[6] 8.95	9.06	8.25	8.25	[6] 8.88	8.48	8.45	8.40	[6] 7.45
Medium to choice (190-260 lbs.)	9.93	9.40			7.05	6.50			5.75	5.50	7.58	7.38			7.25	7.28			7.12	7.12	
Medium to choice (260 lbs. up)	6.75	6.68	[7] 6.30	6.92	6.65	6.00	[7] 5.72	6.74	5.38	5.00	6.38	6.22	[7] 6.52	6.66	6.25	6.28	[7] 6.50	6.33	6.25	6.25	[7] 5.40
Cull and common (190 lbs. down)[4]	6.60	6.55	.....	.....	4.50	4.50	.....	.....	3.14	3.12	4.62	4.62	.....	.....	5.25	5.25	.....	.....	5.25	5.25	.....
Cull and common (190 lbs. up)[4]	5.12	5.12	.....	.....	3.62	3.62	.....	.....	2.90	2.62	3.62	3.62	.....	.....	4.62	4.70	.....	.....	3.88	3.88	.....
Feeder and stocker cattle and calves:																					
Steers, common-choice (750 lbs. up)[8]	7.47	7.47	6.73	7.72	6.50	6.50	6.44	7.13	4.40	4.30	7.22	7.12	7.12	7.80	7.42	7.38	6.92	7.73	6.38	6.00	5.98
Steers, common-choice (750 lbs. down)[9]	6.50	6.50	6.12	6.54	6.00	6.00	5.38	5.89	4.40	4.30	6.50	6.50	6.34	6.17	6.25	6.25	6.30	6.45	5.75	5.50	5.38
Steers, inferior (all weights)[4]	4.12	4.12	.....	.....	3.62	3.50	.....	.....	2.52	2.55	3.75	3.75	.....	.....	4.12	4.12	.....	.....	3.38	3.38	.....
Cows and heifers, common-choice	4.50	4.42	4.50	5.17	4.00	3.65	4.12	4.66	3.25	3.25	4.38	4.42	4.52	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.52	4.73	3.38	3.38	4.02
Calves, common-choice[10]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.28	4.25	6.12	6.12	6.55	6.40	6.25	6.25	6.64	6.20	5.38	5.38	.....
Hogs.																					
Top (highest price, not average)	9.25	8.85	9.75	15.85	9.55	9.00	9.70	16.75	8.70	8.30	8.65	8.35	9.10	15.35	8.80	8.10	9.10	15.00	8.50	8.50	9.10
Bulk of sales	8.10	7.58	8.14	10.39	8.99	8.50	9.38	11.39	8.39	7.96	8.13	7.79	8.63	10.64	7.62	7.21	7.89	9.86	7.33	7.[illegible]	7.73
Heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) medium-choice	8.32	7.88	8.41	10.63	8.46	8.07	8.95	10.83	8.38	7.94	8.20	7.86	8.45	10.41	7.96	7.48	8.12	10.15	7.71	7.58	8.06
Medium weight (200-250 lbs.) medium-choice	8.70	8.15	9.08	11.18	8.85	8.41	9.32	11.37	8.48	8.05	8.33	7.99	8.61	10.70	8.09	7.65	8.54	10.54	7.90	7.74	8.38
Light weight (160-200 lbs.) common-choice	8.31	7.91	9.42	11.38	8.80	8.36	9.44	11.50	8.18	7.81	8.22	7.78	8.56	10.73	7.86	7.45	8.81	10.73	8.25	7.92	8.79
Light lights (130-160 lbs.) common-choice	8.18	7.76	9.16	11.04	8.34	7.86	9.31	11.22	6.98	6.81	7.91	7.50	8.49	[11] 8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.04	7.71	8.65
Packing hogs:																					
Smooth	6.97	6.46	7.11	9.52	6.62	6.31	7.06	9.15	5.83	5.48	6.49	6.22	7.02	9.07	7.13	6.71	7.17	9.43	6.83	6.34	6.83
Rough	6.55	6.06	6.60	9.09	6.38	6.05	6.74	8.79	5.00	4.77	6.15	5.95	6.71	8.58	6.77	6.34	6.89	9.04	6.40	6.01	6.46
Slaughter pigs (130 lbs. down) medium-choice	7.81	7.33	8.35	10.20	7.58	7.40	8.80	10.41	5.17	4.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.45	5.83	.....
Feeder and stocker pigs (70-130 lbs.) common-choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.17	6.31	8.23	9.86	.....	.....	6.19	5.99	8.22	9.86	5.54	5.46	8.25	9.59	5.49	5.10	8.51
Sheep and Lambs.																					
Slaughter sheep and lambs:																					
Lambs—																					
Light and handy weight (84 lbs. down) medium-prime	12.68	12.11	12.68	11.52	11.98	11.72	11.66	10.42	11.50	11.58	12.32	11.81	12.14	10.59	12.38	12.00	12.36	10.89	11.92	11.15	11.78
All weights, cull and common	10.12	9.55	10.24	8.68	8.90	8.65	8.15	7.25	9.12	9.12	9.35	8.88	8.82	7.34	9.75	9.35	9.88	8.33	9.40	8.78	8.92
Yearling wethers, medium-prime	10.38	9.72	9.95	8.80	9.40	9.20	9.05	[11] 7.28	8.88	8.88	9.50	9.20	9.42	7.65	9.62	9.35	9.25	7.74	9.50	8.98	9.12
Wethers (2 years old and over) medium-prime	7.62	7.41	7.48	6.83	6.72	6.42	6.75	[11] 5.60	6.55	6.38	7.25	7.02	7.40	6.28	7.02	6.52	7.02	6.32	6.88	6.69	6.55
Ewes, common-choice[4]	6.50	6.22	.....	.....	5.30	4.60	.....	.....	4.98	4.88	6.00	5.70	.....	.....	5.82	5.28	.....	.....	5.62	5.35	.....
Ewes, canner and cull[4]	2.75	2.65	.....	.....	2.38	2.05	.....	.....	2.65	2.62	2.50	2.40	.....	.....	2.52	2.15	.....	.....	2.25	2.10	.....
Feeding sheep and lambs:																					
Feeding lambs, medium-choice	12.74	12.10	12.12	10.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.95	11.14	11.11	9.81	.....	.....	.....

Note.—Classification of live stock changed July 2, 1923.

[1] Fort Worth began reporting Jan. 15, 1923.
[2] South St. Paul began reporting in November, 1920.
[3] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Aug. 23-28, 1920, Aug. 22-27, 1921, and Aug. 21-26, 1922.
[4] No comparable grade in former classification.
[5] Old classification combined common to choice; comparable figures are on that classification.
[6] In old classification, classed as light and medium weight.
[7] In old classification, classed as heavy weight.
[8] Data previous to July, 1923, are averages of feeder steers, 1,000 and 750-1,000 lbs. in former classification.
[9] In old classification classed as stocker steers, common to choice.
[10] Data previous to July, 1923, are averages of stocker calves, good and choice, and common and medium, in former classification.
[11] Two-year average; does not include 1920 when prices were highest.

Stocker and Feeder Shipments.

Week August 18-24, 1923, with Comparisons.

Origin and destination.	Cattle and calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	Week Aug. 18-24, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week Aug. 18-24, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week Aug. 18-24, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920, 1921, 1922.
Market origin:						
Chicago	4,968	66.9	35	81.4	17,731	82.8
Denver	2,480	61.6	2,139	.....	5,252	366.8
East St. Louis	7,503	153.3	269	61.3	1,093	55.4
Fort Worth	2,278	135.6	815	.....	489	124.1
Indianapolis	861	86.6	206	60.9	164	34.4
Kansas City	45,064	179.8	7,357	408.5	5,062	45.2
Oklahoma City	1,912	114.6	595	226.2	.....	.....
Omaha	15,166	92.6	.....	.....	33,160	68.6
St. Joseph	5,749	173.7	95	71.4	5,566	98.0
St. Paul	8,781	86.8	401	33.0	865	55.2
Sioux City	6,421	76.1	8	3.0	352	12.1
Wichita	3,417	203.2	406	292.1	.....	.....
Total	104,600	126.0	12,326	253.9	69,734	73.8
State destination:						
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	106.1
California	.....	.....	1,418	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	834	356.4	634	.....	2,816	.....
Connecticut	40	444.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	16,470	140.5	2,340	320.5	10,152	69.4
Indiana	6,684	242.3	206	60.9	8,680	171.8
Iowa	25,728	109.0	3,492	300.0	14,259	44.8
Kansas	10,908	158.7	700	250.9	3,716	118.2
Kentucky	1,216	345.4	.....	.....	591	50.0
Maryland	71	21.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	388	42.6	35	48.6	1,525	40.6
Minnesota	897	96.9	352	132.3	626	36.5
Missouri	15,441	175.7	1,361	323.6	7,981	69.4
Nebraska	17,290	119.0	1,104	471.8	16,739	130.8
New Jersey	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	200	117.0	.....	.....	219	15.8
North Carolina	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	.....
Ohio	3,406	109.3	258	.....	1,934	51.2
Oklahoma	1,239	53.3	249	58.7	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	2,337	62.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	659	146.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	36	87.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	512	44.1	90	163.4	.....	.....
West Virginia	83	63.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	107	30.2	.....	.....	251	46.9
Wyoming	.....	.....	87	.....	.....	.....
Total	104,600	126.0	12,326	253.9	69,734	73.8

Comparison of Stocker and Feeder Shipments this Season with Previous Seasons.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July 1, 1923, to Aug. 24, 1923	509,277	62,723	311,834
Same period one year ago	512,312	36,671	354,484
Same period two years ago	352,149	22,232	299,022
Same period three years ago	345,023	26,340	690,485
Current period as per cent of average of three previous periods	126.3	220.7	69.6

Beef Steers Sold Out of First Hands for Slaughter at Chicago.

Week August 20-25, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grade.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by grades.			Average weight (pounds).			Average price per 100 pounds.		
	Aug. 20-25, 1923.	Aug. 13-18, 1923.	Aug. 21-26, 1922.	Aug. 20-25, 1923.	Aug. 13-18, 1923.	Aug. 21-26, 1922.	Aug. 20-25, 1923.	Aug. 13-18, 1923.	Aug. 21-26, 1922.	Aug. 20-25, 1923.	Aug. 13-18, 1923.	Aug. 21-26, 1922.
Choice and prime	7,731	4,096	5,467	24.0	13.1	19.3	1,201	1,225	1,170	$12.21	$11.94	$10.38
Good	13,102	14,568	14,837	40.7	46.6	52.3	1,014	1,037	1,021	10.88	10.73	9.60
Medium	9,260	9,967	5,370	28.8	31.9	18.9	950	964	997	9.57	9.51	8.47
Common	2,108	2,630	2,688	6.5	8.4	9.5	952	889	975	7.55	7.55	7.30
Total	32,201	31,261	28,362	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,036	1,026	1,041	10.71	10.32	9.36

Weights and Prices of Stocker and Feeder Steers at Chicago.

Week August 20-25, 1923, with Comparisons.

Weight range.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by weight ranges.			Average weight (pounds).			Average price per 100 pounds.		
	Aug. 20-25, 1923.	Aug. 13-18, 1923.	Aug. 21-26, 1922.	Aug. 20-25, 1923.	Aug. 13-18, 1923.	Aug. 21-26, 1922.	Aug. 20-25, 1923.	Aug. 13-18, 1923.	Aug. 21-26, 1922.	Aug. 20-25, 1923.	Aug. 13-18, 1923.	Aug. 21-26, 1922.
1,001 lbs. up	350	139	821	10.8	8.0	27.3	1,042	1,051	1,100	$7.40	$7.48	$6.86
901-1,000 lbs	540	276	497	16.6	15.8	16.5	945	951	955	7.27	6.56	6.43
801-900 lbs	771	318	622	23.8	18.3	20.7	842	852	848	6.48	6.20	6.27
701-800 lbs	674	449	300	20.8	25.3	10.9	749	756	776	6.44	5.86	6.01
700 lbs. down	909	567	769	28.0	32.6	25.5	575	562	609	5.53	6.32	6.03
Total	3,244	1,740	3,009	100.0	100.0	100.0	787	765	866	6.57	6.36	6.44

Apparent Per Capita Consumption of Federally Inspected Meat.[1]

March, 1923.

	Beef and veal.		Pork.		Lamb and mutton.		Total.	
	Total million lbs.	Per capita[2] lbs.	Total million lbs.	Per capita[2] lbs.	Total million lbs.	Per capita[2] lbs.	Total million lbs.	Per capita[2] lbs.
March, 1923	409	3.7	583	5.3	40	0.4	1,032	9.4
February, 1923	376	3.4	491	4.5	35	.3	902	8.2
Increase or decrease	+33	+.3	+92	+.8	+5	+.1	+130	+1.2
Per cent [2]	+8.8	.....	+18.6	.....	+12.8	.....	+14.3	.....
March, 1923	409	3.7	583	5.3	40	.4	1,032	9.4
March, 1922	410	3.8	377	3.5	35	.3	821	7.5
Increase or decrease	−1	−.1	+206	+1.8	+5	+.1	+211	+1.9
Per cent [2]	−.2	.....	+54.6	.....	+15.1	.....	+25.6	.....

April, 1923.

	Beef and veal.		Pork.		Lamb and mutton.		Total.	
	Total million lbs.	Per capita[2] lbs.	Total million lbs.	Per capita[2] lbs.	Total million lbs.	Per capita[2] lbs.	Total million lbs.	Per capita[2] lbs.
April, 1923	420	3.8	479	4.3	39	0.3	938	8.5
March, 1923	409	3.7	583	5.3	40	.4	1,032	9.3
Increase or decrease	+11	+.1	−104	−1.0	−1	−.1	−94	−.8
Per cent [2]	+2.5	.....	−17.7	.....	−2.9	.....	−9.1	.....
April, 1923	420	3.8	479	4.3	39	.3	938	8.5
April, 1922	368	3.4	406	3.7	31	.3	805	7.4
Increase or decrease	+52	+.4	+73	+.6	+8	(3)	+133	+1.1
Per cent [2]	+14.0	.....	+18.2	.....	+23.2	.....	+16.4	.....

May, 1923.

	Beef and veal.		Pork.		Lamb and mutton.		Total.	
	Total million lbs.	Per capita[2] lbs.	Total million lbs.	Per capita[2] lbs.	Total million lbs.	Per capita[2] lbs.	Total million lbs.	Per capita[2] lbs.
May, 1923	455	4.1	608	5.5	39	.3	1,102	10.0
April, 1923	420	3.8	479	4.3	39	.3	938	8.5
Increase or decrease	+35	+.3	+129	+1.2	0	(3)	+164	+1.5
Per cent [2]	+8.5	.....	+26.8	.....	0	.....	+17.5	.....
May, 1923	455	4.1	608	5.5	39	.3	1,102	10.0
May, 1922	435	4.0	476	4.4	34	.3	945	8.7
Increase or decrease	+20	+.1	+132	+1.1	+5	(3)	+157	+1.3
Per cent [2]	+4.6	.....	+27.8	.....	+12.9	.....	+16.6	.....

[1] The figures for total consumption of beef and veal for March and for April as printed on page 64, issue of July 21, have been found to be in error, causing small errors in derived figures also.

[2] Per capita consumption and per cent of increase or decrease were computed on full number of pounds.

[3] Difference slight—disregarded.

Meat Markets Generally Firm.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Although summer dullness was again somewhat in evidence in wholesale fresh-meat markets during the week ending August 24, somewhat lighter receipts at most points and considerably cooler weather had a beneficial effect on both trade and prices. Retailers showed no disposition to stock up their coolers, but buying of small lots was fairly persistent. The tone of the markets was generally firm and advances far exceeded declines in number. Lamb showed greatest strength at eastern markets, although Chicago was weak to slightly lower. Veal was probably the draggiest thing on the market, due partly to fairly liberal supplies and a low average of quality.

Beef.—Supplies at virtually all points were moderate and as a rule averaged somewhat better in quality than a week ago. There was, however, plenty of grass beef offered except at Philadelphia, where receipts of medium and common grades were comparatively light. Demand was fair and the general trend of prices upward. Oddly enough medium and common grades of both steer and cow beef showed the greatest advance, the increase on such kinds ranging from 50¢ to $2 per 100 pounds. Boston and New York showed most strength. Good and choice beef was firm to 50¢ higher.

Veal.—Under somewhat lighter receipts but a rather slow demand trade was rather quiet. Prices averaged about steady. New York reported a somewhat better tone to the trade and prices were about $1 higher for the week. The chief demand, however, centered on choice light veal, retailers showing little interest in heavy sides. New York reported a few sales of prime veal up to $25. A fair advance was made at all markets.

Lamb.—Supplies of lamb were generally light and demand at most eastern markets was fairly active. As a result the trend of prices was rather sharply upward. Net advances amounted to $2 to $3 on good and choice lamb, with New York quoting an advance of from $3 to $6 on medium and common grades. At that market a few choice lambs sold up to $33 with $32 a practical top. Domestic frozen lamb was quoted at $25 with Argentines around $23 per 100 pounds.

Mutton.—Supplies of mutton were very light, Boston and Philadelphia not having sufficient during most of the week to warrant quotations. Demand was not particularly brisk, but limited offerings and a strong lamb market advanced mutton prices $1 to $2 both at New York and Chicago. At the former market frozen Argentine mutton sold from $13 to $14.

Pork.—Receipts of pork were only moderate at most points, and the same was true of the demand. The chief inquiry was for light loins, which were in very limited supply. Despite a rather indifferent trade, loin prices ranged from $1 to $3 higher at New York and Philadelphia and were generally firm to $1 higher at Boston and Chicago. Shoulder cuts were 50¢ to $1 higher at Boston, but showed only slight price changes at other markets.

Chicago Wholesale Prices of Cured Pork and Pork Products.

Week of August 20–25, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Commodity.	Aug. 20–25, 1923.	Aug. 13–18, 1923.	Aug. 21–26, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]
Hams No. 1, smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	$24.25	$24.25	$26.00	$32.25
Hams No. 2, smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	21.50	21.38	22.25	28.92
Picnics, smoked, 4–8 lbs. average	13.00	12.50	15.75	18.58
Bacon No. 1, 6–8 lbs. average	30.25	31.00	34.50	40.58
Bacon No. 2, 6–8 lbs. average	24.25	24.25	26.50	30.33
Bellies, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	12.88	13.62	15.88	18.09
Backs, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	11.38	11.38	12.88	14.21
Pure lard, tierces	13.00	12.88	13.25	15.63
Compound lard, tierces	12.85	12.50	12.75	14.00

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Aug. 23–28, 1920, Aug. 22–27, 1921, and Aug. 21–26, 1922.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending August 25 amounted to 722 bales; weight 376,635, value $82,309. Imports through the port of Boston for the same period amounted to 1,167 bales; weighing 607,258 pounds, value $226,051.

Average Wholesale Prices of Western Dressed Fresh Meats.

Week of August 20–25, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				New York.			
	Aug. 20–25, 1923.	Aug. 13–18, 1923.	Aug. 21–26, 1922.	Three year average.[1]	Aug. 20–25, 1923.	Aug. 13–18, 1923.	Aug. 21–26, 1922.	Three year average.[1]
Beef and Veal.								
Beef:								
Steer—								
Choice	18.50	17.85	16.65	20.47	20.00	19.75	18.15	21.18
Good	17.50	16.60	15.45	18.62	18.35	18.30	16.80	18.83
Medium	15.50	14.75	14.40	15.27	14.50	14.30	13.50	15.28
Common	13.00	12.45	10.00	11.58	10.10	10.20	9.95	11.88
Cow—								
Good	13.50	13.00	11.50	13.57	13.38	13.50	11.75	.....
Medium	12.00	11.50	10.25	12.27	11.00	11.25	9.50	11.67
Common	8.50	8.50	8.25	10.02	8.40	8.70	8.50	10.20
Bull—								
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.50	.....
Common	8.20	8.00	6.22	8.34	7.75	8.42	6.50	8.88
Veal:								
Choice	20.50	20.70	19.50	20.47	21.90	21.50	19.70	21.13
Good	18.50	18.70	17.50	18.00	19.00	19.00	16.00	17.83
Medium	15.00	15.40	14.50	14.50	13.60	13.80	13.50	14.73
Common	10.40	11.40	11.00	11.32	9.20	9.40	12.50	12.63
Fresh Pork Cuts.								
Hams:								
12–16 lbs. average	18.00	18.00	18.00	[2]20.75	19.50	19.50	20.00	[2]23.00
Loins:								
8–10 lbs. average	24.30	23.40	24.80	30.70	23.50	22.10	25.40	29.90
10–12 lbs. average	22.20	21.80	22.20	28.27	21.80	20.30	23.15	27.48
12–14 lbs. average	18.40	18.40	18.70	24.63	17.90	17.50	19.90	24.40
14–16 lbs. average	15.70	15.90	15.80	21.20	15.60	15.00	17.70	21.30
16 lbs. and over	13.70	13.65	13.90	[2]14.85	13.75	13.30	15.44	[2]15.92
Shoulders:								
Skinned	10.65	10.15	13.60	16.73	11.00	11.00	15.50	17.60
Picnics—								
4–6 lbs. average	9.75	9.75	13.05	15.97	10.50	10.50	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	9.25	9.25	12.15	15.05	9.50	9.50	14.50	15.85
Butts:								
Boston style	12.55	12.25	16.80	21.23	12.80	12.45	18.38	20.43
Spare ribs	7.35	7.50	7.50	[2]7.90	9.50	9.50	10.50	[2]9.00
Lamb and Mutton.								
Lamb:								
Choice	28.80	28.00	26.30	25.63	31.50	28.30	26.45	26.88
Good	26.50	25.70	24.50	23.23	29.50	26.30	24.50	24.47
Medium	24.50	23.70	22.00	20.70	27.20	22.30	23.50	21.93
Common	21.00	19.60	16.50	16.87	24.50	18.00	18.60	17.13
Mutton:								
Good	18.30	16.70	14.50	13.55	20.10	18.80	15.50	14.10
Medium	15.80	14.20	11.00	11.17	16.40	16.00	12.50	12.23
Common	11.50	10.10	7.00	8.33	14.30	13.85	9.50	9.18

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Aug. 23–28, 1920, Aug. 22–27, 1921, and Aug. 21–26, 1922.
[2] Two-year average; does not include 1920, when prices were highest.

Animals Slaughtered Under Federal Inspection, July, 1923.

Station.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
Brooklyn	6,176	6,558	32,237	.....	.....
Buffalo	8,750	4,181	9,339	.....	84,124
Chicago	159,831	44,301	220,958	.....	720,317
Cleveland	9,569	8,896	9,223	.....	98,191
Fort Worth	36,727	32,856	21,898	49	19,987
Jersey City	4,590	9,417	29,185	1	48,913
Kansas City	91,463	41,508	85,856	200	289,131
National Stock Yards	25,999	15,923	48,438	125	128,256
New York	29,300	44,126	122,632	96	79,733
Omaha	72,318	5,037	137,203	25	262,734
Philadelphia	9,410	7,320	18,607	.....	84,952
St. Louis	14,992	4,374	7,160	.....	153,177
Sioux City	21,703	851	5,875	.....	146,282
South St. Joseph	27,835	5,451	42,929	1	159,882
South St. Paul	22,808	38,189	11,734	.....	177,065
All other establishments	179,425	109,525	158,517	345	1,530,686
Total: July, 1923	724,896	378,513	961,791	842	3,983,435
July, 1922	697,303	329,445	964,109	222	3,101,322
7 months ended July, 1923	4,977,529	2,649,591	6,643,261	9,883	30,992,931
7 months ended July, 1922	4,598,207	2,444,312	6,170,817	4,767	24,627,378

Horses slaughtered at all establishments, July, 1923, 204.

Inspections of lard prepared at all establishments, 169,267,006 pounds; compound and other substitutes, 25,907,433 pounds. Corresponding inspections for July, 1922: Lard, 146,063,714 pounds. Compound and other substitutes, 28,561,612 pounds. (These totals do not represent actual production, as the same lard or compound may have been inspected and recorded more than once in the process of manufacture.)

Dairy and Poultry

Butter Market Quiet and Easier.

In contrast to the previous week, the butter market during the week ending August 25 was easy and unsettled with price tendencies lower. As early as Monday after an almost general advance of ½ cent the market began to appear strained. During the activity of the week before many buyers had anticipated their needs and were therefore able under the easier conditions of the week to hold off almost entirely. As a result, trading became exceedingly quiet. This to a certain extent alarmed the sellers, who in their efforts to keep stocks moving began to press goods for sale. Some declines took place and it was not until late in the week that indications of strength appeared.

PRODUCTION CONSIDERED NEAR LOW POINT.

Looking back over the week as a whole it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the easier condition of the market was largely due to sentiment molded by guesses and conjectures rather than facts. For one thing, many of the operators had made up their minds that the upward swing would not push prices beyond 45¢, and having reached this point the trade began to hesitate. Furthermore, although there was little information regarding it, the fear of a heavy fall production caused many to feel that current prices were too high. During the week beneficial rains and cooler weather were reported over a large part of the producing sections. Since this promised relief for the relatively small sections suffering from heat and drought and since it is believed that there is a marked tendency toward winter dairying an early increase in the make was expected. However, opinions as to the extent of production during the coming months varied greatly. Some expected that production would show only slight increases, while others considered an increase of 25% a probability. But coming back near to facts, reports usually reliable indicate that the make during the week was about the same as the week before and somewhat lighter than a year ago, and very late reports from those very near the production end indicate that some sections show an increase in the milk flow. This, however, was not yet generally felt in the receipts of butter on the large markets.

Further indications that sentiment played a large part in bringing about easier conditions were the supply of butter on the markets and the movement of butter from storage. Trading supplies on Thursday of the week under review were lighter than Thursday of the previous week when the market was firm. This was partly due to the fact that some receivers stored in anticipation of a reaction, but it is doubtful if very much storing would have been done if the accumulations had been so large as to indicate real weakness. Furthermore, the amount stored was relatively small, for during the week ending Thursday the net withdrawals exceeded a million pounds, where last year there was a net increase of over a half million pounds. The storage situation alone was a strengthening factor of no small importance and undoubtedly had something to do with the firmer tone of the market at the close of the week.

Foreign markets were relatively too high to influence domestic markets to any extent. During the week under review previous purchases of 130 casks from Holland and 2,300 casks of Danish arrived, but with the Danish markets apparently firm at 36¢ c. i. f. it is doubtful if much if any business was consummated.

Sharp Advances at Primary Markets Unexpected.

During the previous week it was generally expected among both buyers and sellers that prices at primary markets would show advances on Monday, August 20. Conditions seemed to warrant higher prices, as stocks showed a good clearance and some demands remained unfilled. Furthermore, many sellers were holding their offerings firmly at levels higher than buyers' ideas of values in anticipation of advances. However, advances of 1 to 1¾¢ on the various styles of cheese such as were registered at Plymouth on that date were sharper than was expected and in the opinion of many dealers on distributing markets, were more radical than actual conditions justified.

TONE OF MARKETS IRREGULAR—GENERAL TRADING QUIETER.

Following these advances, eastern distributing markets were raised in line with the new costs. Trading was not so active but a fair small trade was apparently sufficient to keep the tone firm. The Chicago market, however, was not so ready to follow the advance. Trading supplies were somewhat more than moderate, and storage holdings at Chicago, some two million pounds more than last year, had a tendency to check advances. Throughout the week under review, cheese was offered in quantities on a parity with country board prices and the tone of the market ruled weak and unsettled. On the whole, speculative demand was lacking and trading took place on a more conservative basis.

Movement of Dairy Products at Five Markets.

(New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.)

	Aug. 20-25, 1923.	Aug. 13-18, 1923.	Aug. 21-26, 1922.
Butter.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	13,121,062	12,662,589	14,150,307
Receipts since Jan. 1	467,515,451	454,394,389	463,463,087
Put into cold storage	2,144,123	2,165,258	2,262,989
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,229,456	2,975,427	1,815,580
Change during week	−85,333	−810,169	+447,409
Total holdings	52,566,492	52,651,825	65,106,208
Cheese.			
Receipts for week	4,934,484	5,111,911	4,514,538
Receipts since Jan. 1	145,605,435	140,670,951	131,385,065
Put into cold storage	1,954,285	1,713,187	1,790,186
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,372,480	1,142,960	1,216,238
Change during week	−418,195	+570,227	+573,918
Total holdings	23,894,033	24,312,228	20,495,930
Dressed Poultry.			
Receipts for week	4,470,044	4,157,073	3,369,332
Receipts since Jan. 1	157,954,160	153,484,116	120,955,491
Put into cold storage	1,663,161	1,516,412	1,324,162
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,325,323	2,520,676	1,854,181
Change during week	−662,162	−1,004,264	−530,019
Total holdings	27,340,242	28,002,404	21,145,038
Eggs.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	271,539	278,487	222,526
Receipts since Jan. 1	13,502,590	13,231,051	13,412,043
Put into cold storage	30,252	27,985	17,136
Withdrawn from cold storage	76,440	83,518	99,149
Change during week	−46,188	−55,533	−82,013
Total holdings	4,479,970	4,526,158	4,847,607

Wholesale Prices of Butter and Cheese.

August 20-25, Inclusive, with Comparisons.

92 Score Creamery Butter. (Cents per lb.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	45	44	46	44½	45
Tuesday	45	44	46	45	45
Wednesday	44½	43½	45½	44½	45½
Thursday	44	43	45	44½	45½
Friday	44½	43½	45½	44½	45½
Saturday	44½	43½	45½	44½	45½
Average:					
Aug. 20-25, 1923	44.51	43.58	45.58	44.58	45.29
Aug. 13-18, 1923	44.08	42.75	45.08	44.16	44.92
Aug. 21-26, 1922	36.33	34.25	37.00	36.58	38.92

American Cheese (No. 1 Fresh Twins). (Cents per lb.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	24½-25½	23 -23½	25½-26	25¾	23¼
Tuesday	25 -26	23½-24	25½-26	26	24¼
Wednesday	25 -26½	23½-24	25½-26	25¾	.....
Thursday	25 -26½	23½-24	25½-26	25	.....
Friday	25 -26½	23½-24	25½-26½	25¼	24¾
Saturday	25 -26½	23½-24	25½-26½	25.19	.....
Average:					
Aug. 20-25, 1923	25.58	23.67	25.83	25.5	24.08
Aug. 13-18, 1923	25.08	23.08	25.37	25.58	23.25
Aug. 21-26, 1922	20.63	19.83	21.50	20.00	19.05

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

	(Cents per lb.)		(Cents per lb.)
Monday	43½	Friday	42½
Tuesday	43	Saturday	42½
Wednesday	42½		
Thursday	42	Average	42.66

The strength in the East in contrast with the weakness in the West was probably caused by the lighter supplies on eastern markets. Western made cheese was closely cleared up and advices from New York producing sections of continued dry weather and material decrease in the make and in quality contributed largely to the strength of these markets. Further, there was a good demand for eastern made cheese from various sources which because of the light make and lack of fancy quality was hard to fill. At the same time, reports from Wisconsin indicate that production continues on a comparatively heavy scale. In spite of the unsettledness in the West, however, there are but very few dealers that believe production will be heavy enough and accumulation be sufficiently large to force prices to lower levels in the future.

Exports of Dairy Products and Eggs During July, 1923.

(Data from Department of Commerce.)

Countries to which exported.	Butter.	Oleomargarine, animal, and vegetable.	Cheese.	Eggs.	Milk.		
					Condensed.	Evaporated.	Powdered.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dozens.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
France	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,000	626,400	.....
Germany	87	.....	.....	.....	969	155,613	16,539
United Kingdom	.....	11,344	.....	.....	81,000	1,795,647	6,000
Canada	979	24,738	33,982	1,733	18,856	12,348	7,242
British Honduras	6,923	1,300	7,641	660	4,678	4,267	813
Costa Rica	3,940	500	2,931	.....	30,881	8,132	.....
Guatemala	3,376	.....	2,860	.....	3,613	2,028	.....
Honduras	14,484	565	8,671	14,430	32,088	28,914	1,221
Nicaragua	4,166	.....	3,083	.....	14,069	3,562	45
Panama	68,909	16,870	16,636	62,415	46,530	235,020	1,855
Mexico	61,586	2,583	84,975	630,044	157,709	242,003	15,149
British West Indies	31,279	26,950	28,980	8,445	44,447	31,645	1,946
Cuba	47,599	989	106,929	1,172,740	1,799,175	260,555	10,449
Bolivia	1,300	.....	1,340	.....	97,245	26,820	.....
Peru	111,634	.....	13,622	750	44,701	425,153	.....
Straits Settlements	.....	.....	75	.....	53,724	231,006	.....
China	61550	1,200	11,011	.....	10,458	287,056	1,690
Hongkong	490	.....	7,344	.....	168,000	114,770	5,000
Japan	5,192	.....	602	.....	100,848	151,393	138,516
Philippine Islands	34,800	1,500	9,001	.....	999,084	784,680	990
Other countries	86,267	13,777	34,705	60	654,196	756,133	28,246
Total, July, 1923	489,561	102,307	374,408	1,891,277	4,383,274	6,186,145	235,701
Total, July, 1922	2,459,804	180,834	363,256	2,528,500	3,386,783	5,435,927	383,808
January-July, 1923	3,753,038	1,161,335	6,797,632	16,212,632	30,651,002	68,418,399	1,574,095
January-July, 1922	7,241,963	1,063,961	3,346,733	17,186,390	38,391,857	89,389,344	4,993,890

Imports of Dairy Products and Eggs During July, 1923.

(Data from the Department of Commerce.)

Imported from—	Butter and butter substitutes.	Cheese and cheese substitutes.	Milk and cream condensed and evaporated.	Casein.	Eggs.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dozens.*
Belgium	.....	23,262	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	1,069,872	22,020	.....	.....	.....
France	.....	151,069	.....	205,541	.....
Germany	33,600	790	.....	55,227	.....
Greece	.....	238,728	.....	.....	.....
Italy	4,137	2,247,176	3,682	.....	.....
Netherlands	120,873	234,848	1,984	.....	.....
Switzerland	.....	779,856	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom	9,494	158,685	156,400	15,680	.....
Yugoslavia, Albania, etc.	.....	111,834	.....	.....	.....
Canada	141,079	555,836	2,368,650	55	40,561
Mexico	.....	24,738	321	.....	.....
Argentina	190,400	449,168	.....	1,717,371	.....
New Zealand	86,352	678	307,140	339,848	.....
Other countries	6,842	51,400	118	80	10,950
July, 1923	1,662,649	5,050,088	2,837,695	2,333,802	51,511
July, 1922	144,448	3,418,277	334,160	1,166,429	49,221
7 months 1923, January-July	12,903,845	29,055,850	5,557,097	21,118,471	199,404
7 months 1922, January-July	2,570,518	19,441,868	1,071,375	8,199,294	681,410

Fruits and Vegetables

Carload Shipments Make Further Gains.

Shipments of fruits and vegetables increased fully 3,000 carloads during the week ending August 25. The gain is not unusual at this season when so many great shipping sections approach their time of greatest activity. The increases include most lines except melons and cantaloupes, which are hot weather products, approaching the end of the season. Shipments of grapes and of lettuce are heavy for the time of the year. The great city markets are not as yet over supplied with produce and prices have continued mostly steady to firm for the week and in most cases are higher than those prevailing at this time last season.

Prices of apples were generally steady to firm in city wholesale markets. Bushel stock gained 25¢ in Chicago and St. Louis. Michigan Duchess of Oldenburgs a 2½ sold in Chicago at $3.50, and New York Oldenburgs at $4–$5 in New York City compared with $2.50–$3 in both cities a year ago. California Gravensteins, the earliest good western box apples, sold at $2–$2.50 per bushel, which is about the same or slightly less than last year. Heaviest shipments of apples were from Michigan, and prices have been lowest in middle-western markets near that source of supply. The movement of Michigan Duchess seems to be drawing to a close, and California shipments are decreasing, but movement shows gains from New York and some other eastern sections. The combined car-lot movement is no more than half that of a year ago and 125 cars less than that of the preceding week. Shipments for the season have been fully 1,000 cars below the like period in 1922. This condition of light supply in a year of liberal apple production is explained by the comparative shortage of early apples.

Summing up the apple situation: The commercial crop is now estimated at 6 per cent above that of last year and is generally good to excellent in quality. The western box apple region shows fully 20 per cent more than last season, while the Eastern States promise 5 per cent less than in 1922. The shortage of about 4,000 cars in the East is made up two or three times over by gains in the northwestern box apple sections. It is plain that the coming crop has a larger proportion of western apples than usual, and in the East there is a larger proportion of winter kinds as compared with last season. There are not so many summer and fall apples. Standard eastern kinds, especially the Baldwin and Ben Davis, promise well. Under these conditions early apples have sold higher than in 1922, but the prices for such stock are not necessarily a gauge for the price of the later varieties. After the early crop is out of the way the problem will be to dispose of about as many late eastern apples as last season and 20 per cent more of boxed apples of better grade than those of 1922. Apparently the severest competition will occur in the Mississippi Valley markets, where the shortage in some lines will be supplied with northwestern apples and with the surplus from Arkansas, Michigan, and Ohio. Eastern barreled fruit will be confined mostly to the markets of the East this season. The shortage of the English apple crop may provide a good outlet for surplus eastern apples, and northwestern exporters also will enter the markets energetically. The crop of Nova Scotia promises to be fully equal to last season; yield is slightly reduced in Ontario, but will be well above the average in British Columbia. These conditions suggest the usual active competition for the markets of Europe. Earlier reports indicate about half a crop in England and a light yield in most parts of continental Europe.

Potatoes.—Shipments of potatoes are showing gains from some sections and were about 700 cars more than for the week preceding, but continue less than the normal average weekly requirements. New Jersey continues the leading shipping section and contributes one-third of the supply but shipped only about half as many as for the corresponding week last year, and so far this season shipments from New Jersey have reached only about one-third their total of last season. Supplies from other intermediate shipping sections are about as usual. Idaho, Kansas, and Long Island each shipped over 300 cars. Over 30 States are shipping at this time, the list extending from Maine to Maryland and from Connecticut to California.

New Jersey Cobblers are the principal line in eastern markets and sold at steady prices from $2.85–$3.35 per 100 pounds. New Jersey Giants gained from $2.35–$2.65. Chicago market tended upward with gains of 25¢–50¢. Prices declined about 15¢ at New Jersey shipping points, but held nearly steady in Idaho producing sections. Nebraska shipping points quoted a gain of 10¢ and Minneapolis quoted f. o. b. shipments of Early Ohios at $1.75 compared with $1.40–$1.50 a week ago.

MELON PRICES FAIRLY STEADY.

Car-lot supplies of melons were light at most eastern markets, but heavy in middle western cities. Missouri is the heaviest shipping section, with 362 cars, compared with 539 the week before. Other States shipping from 150 to 300 cars are Georgia, California, Texas, North Carolina, and Maryland. Holdings seem to be light at most shipping points and the demand poor except for large attractive stock. Prices range from 50¢–$2.25 for medium to large stock in the Missouri section. These melons range steady to firm in middle western markets at $30–$60 per 100 melons. The Virginia and Maryland Jim Watsons range $300–500 per carload in various eastern markets, conditions showing little change from preceding week. The winter melon crop of the 14 late shipping States is turning out better than the early crop according to the report of August 22, but shows a reduction of about one-fourth compared with the production of the past two seasons. The decrease is the result of reduced acreage and an unfavorable season. New Jersey alone shows a gain in production. The leading late watermelon States are Missouri, California, Oklahoma, Virginia, and Illinois.

Cantaloupes.—California cantaloupes from the Turlock section showed declines of 25¢–50¢ in many city markets. The downward trend seems to be the result of two weeks of rather heavy carload supplies with abundant home-grown receipts in some markets and generally cooler weather, which lessened the demand. Shipments continue heavy from California, but one-third of the total is from Delaware and Maryland. Cantaloupe production in the eight leading late season States as reported August 20 shows a decrease of about 10 per cent as compared with last season, but is about the same as in 1921. The decrease is accounted for namely by reduced acreage in Colorado; most of the eastern late shipping States are producing more cantaloupes than last season. The total cantaloupe production—early, intermediate, and late—shows a decrease of about 15 per cent as compared with last season.

Onions from eastern New York continue the leading source of supply for many eastern markets. A general range of $3.25–$3.50 per 100 pounds shows a strong trend as compared with an average of about $3.25 last week. Middle western red stock advanced 25¢–50¢. Washington yellow varieties continued about steady, mostly $2.50–$2.75. California white onions advanced 25¢–50¢ in Chicago. Spanish Valencias also gained 25¢, closing $1.25–$1.75 per crate. Shipments increased fully 200 cars owing to gains from New York and the Middle West.

Carload Shipments of Citrus Fruits for July.

State and product.	July.			June.		5-yr. average.
	1923	1922	5-yr. average.	1923	1922	
Grapefruit:						
California	28	54	45	15	88	50
Florida	159	3	39	601	78	235
Total	187	57	84	616	166	285
Lemons: California	838	848	1,056	1,376	1,685	1,675
Oranges:						
California	3,850	1,536	2,645	4,700	1,906	3,630
Florida	12	1	3	286	36	75
Total	3,862	1,537	2,648	4,986	1,942	3,705

Prices of Fruits and Vegetables f. o. b. Shipping Points.

August 27, 1923, with Comparisons.

Product.	Shipping point.	Unit of sale.	Aug. 27, 1923.	Aug. 20, 1923.	Aug. 28, 1922.
	EARLY OHIOS.				
Potatoes	Kearney, Nebr.	100-lbs. sacked.	$1.50	$1.40	[1] $0.70–0.75
	Mnpls. points	do	[2] 1.70–1.75	[2] 1.40–1.50	.95–1.00
	IRISH COBLERS.				
	New Jersey pts.	do	2.65–2.85	2.85–3.00	1.15–1.25
	Caldwell, Idaho	do	1.30	1.30–1.35	
	Grand Junction, Colo.	do	1.40	1.55–1.60	
Onions	Mass., Conn. Valley pts.	do	3.50	3.15–3.25	
	JONATHANS.				
Apples	Spokane, Wash.	Boxes	1.40–1.50		

[1] Grade No. 2 Early Ohios, f. o. b., usual terms.
[2] Screened Early Ohios.

Lettuce shipments for the week increased slightly, with Colorado furnishing almost 50 cars of lettuce more than last week. Big Boston stock declined 25–50¢ per crate in most markets, although in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh gains of 25–75¢ were made. Closing prices ranged generally 75¢–$1.50 per crate. Western Iceberg tended lower in midwestern markets, but closed at about the same range as last week, $3.50–$4 per crate. Shipments of *sweet potatoes* increased about 60%, with movement from the eastern shore of Virginia more than doubled. Market prices were irregular, closing weaker at a range of $4.50–$6 per barrel. Virginia and Colorado increased the week's supply of *cabbage* by almost a hundred cars. Eastern stock sold slowly around $2–$3 per barrel crate, and midwestern cabbage maintained an almost steady range of $30–$50 bulk per ton. New York *celery* advanced in New York City to a range of $2–$2.50 per three-fourths crate. California stock sold at $5–$7 per crate in midwestern markets and Michigan celery ranged $1–$1.50.

Pear shipments increased about 300 cars, reaching nearly the volume of a year ago at this time. The bulk of the movement is divided between California and the Northwest, but Michigan shipped 16 cars and New York 24. Colorado shipments increased sharply to 100 cars. Prices held steady at Colorado shipping points, Bartletts in standard boxes ranging $1.90–$2.15. California Bartletts ranged $2.10–$2.25 at shipping points and Oregon extra fancy $1.90–$2. Eastern city markets ranged generally $2.50–$3.50. *Peach* shipments decreased about 500 cars. Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia Elbertas sold mostly $2.50–$3. per bushel in eastern markets.

Georgia Melons Paid Some Growers.

The melon season has been none too generally successful in the central and northern districts of Georgia. The money returns were highly satisfactory to the growers who had even 50 per cent of a normal crop, but many growers had not even a 10 per cent crop, and for them the season was disastrous.

The total acreage planted was about four-fifths of last year's.

Most of the melons were planted about April 1 with the object of timing shipments to reach the market July 15 to 20. During the latter part of May the watermelon crop was almost ruined by excessive rainfall which destroyed many vines and delayed the ripening season. Car-lot shipments from Georgia this season probably will reach about 7,200 cars compared with 12,843 last season.

Prices have remained strong throughout the shipping season. The haulings were lighter than anticipated and buyers were eager for good melons at almost any price. Very few melons showed anthracnose spots and the shipments carried better than for several seasons past. This was an important contributing factor to the high prices. Tuesday is perhaps the heaviest buying day of the week in order that the melons arrive on the big markets before Saturday morning. Comparative prices for each Tuesday after the movement began in the Macon section are given below for carloads f. o. b. cash track to growers, bulk per car, Tom Watsons, Irish Grays, and other varieties:

Weight (pounds).	Week ending—				Tiers.
	July 24.	July 31.	Aug. 7.	Aug. 14.	
18–20	$100	$90	$90	.....	5
	115	115	115	.....	
22–26	120	115	100	$125	4
	200	275	200	250	
26–30	200	250	250	250	4
	450	375	375	400	
30–34	.....	300	.....	375	4
	.....	425	.....	450	

Most of the melons rolled to north central markets: Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Columbus, and Pittsburgh. Many cars were shifted east at Georgia diversions points. Cincinnati was the principal diversion point to the smaller cities of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan.

Georgia melons had no great competition from Missouri melons, as the Missouri crop was late, light, and of ordinary quality. North Carolina haulings showed unexpected strength and largely supplied the eastern markets after the South Carolina crop was exhausted.

Arrivals and Prices of Fruits and Vegetables.

Arrivals Include all Varieties of Each Product for the Week Aug. 21-27, 1923, with Comparisons; Prices are for Aug. 27, 1923, with Comparisons, and are for the Variety or Varieties Specified.

POTATOES. (Prices quoted on New Jersey Irish Cobblers, No. 1, sacked, per 100 pounds.)

Markets.	Total car-lot arrivals.					Jobbing range.		
	Aug. 21-27, 1923.	Aug. 14-20, 1923.	Aug. 22-28, 1922.	Jan. 1-Aug. 27, 1923.	Jan. 1-Aug. 28, 1922.	Aug. 27, 1923.	Aug. 20, 1923.	Aug. 28, 1922.
New York	281	320	195	15,100	14,542	$2.90-2.95	$2.65-2.85	$1.15-1.25
Boston	201	138	115	7,095	6,275	3.35-3.50	3.35-3.50	1.60-1.65
Philadelphia	150	105	80	5,513	5,451	2.85-3.00	2.85-3.00	1.40-1.50
Baltimore	65	33	....	1,399	[1] 1,390	3.00-3.15	3.10-3.15	.....
Pittsburgh	238	234	182	5,305	5,577	3.10-3.15	3.25-3.35	1.60-1.65
Cincinnati	....	2	26	2,048	2,219	.....	.....	1.85
Chicago	392	410	337	13,763	11,192	[2] 2.60-2.75	[2] 2.35-2.50	.....
St. Louis	31	20	126	2,950	3,575	[2] 2.00-2.10	.....	[2] 1.65
Kansas City	132	244	179	7,390	5,373	[2] 1.85-1.90	[2] 1.90-2.00	[2] 1.10-1.25

PEACHES. (Prices quoted on Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia Elbertas, sixes and bu. baskets.)

New York	236	310	323	3,538	4,542	$3.00-3.50	$2.50-3.25	[3] $2.00-2.25
Boston	69	77	157	721	901	2.50-4.00	3.00-3.25	2.25-2.50
Philadelphia	3	12	....	651	777	.....	2.75-3.25	.....
Baltimore	22	19	....	402	[1] 388	2.50	2.75-3.00	.....
Pittsburgh	42	75	85	795	858	2.75-3.25	2.75-3.50	2.50-2.75
Cincinnati	62	19	12	436	420	3.00-3.35	[4] 3.50-3.75	[4] 2.00
Chicago	88	93	208	1,080	1,865	[4] 3.75-4.25	[4] 3.00-3.25	[4] 1.75-2.00
St. Louis	26	38	8	590	849	[4] 3.50-3.75	[4] 2.75	[4] 1.75-2.25
Kansas City	12	26	18	289	342	[4] 3.50	[4] 3.50	[4] 2.00

CANTALOUPES. (Prices quoted on California Turlock Section Salmon Tints, Standards 45's.)

New York	257	331	154	3,366	3,959	$2.50-2.75	$3.00-3.25	$3.75-4.00
Boston	65	120	57	1,067	1,213	3.50-4.00	3.50-4.50	4.25-4.50
Philadelphia	29	12	3	1,021	1,112	1.75-2.25	3.00	4.50-5.00
Baltimore	2	....	....	325	[1] 450	2.50	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	96	90	32	1,529	1,830	3.00-3.25	3.25-3.75	3.75
Cincinnati	12	21	17	488	530	2.50-2.75	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25
Chicago	86	174	190	2,374	2,281	2.75-3.00	2.75-3.00	2.75
St. Louis	20	17	11	466	555	2.00	3.00	[5] 3.25
Kansas City	4	9	5	476	716	.....	2.00-2.50	[5] 2.50

ONIONS. (Prices quoted on Eastern Yellow varieties, sacked per 100 lbs.)

New York	100	167	102	267	269	$3.50	$3.00-3.25	$1.75-2.00
Boston	44	23	22	67	77	3.50-3.75	3.25-3.50	2.50
Philadelphia	50	21	56	71	101	3.50	.....	.....
Baltimore	14	4	....	18	[1] 12	3.25-3.50	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	28	1	33	29	78	[6] 3.25-3.50	[6] 3.00-3.15	[6] 1.75-2.00
Cincinnati	2	4	....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	51	28	37	79	98	[7] 4.00-4.25	[7] 4.00-4.25	.....
St. Louis	8	22	....	30	.....	[8] 2.75	[8] 2.25	.....
Kansas City	7	16	....	23	.....	[8] 2.50	.....	.....

APPLES. (Prices quoted on Michigan and Illinois various varieties, bushel baskets.)

New York	208	147	179	355	1,083	[9] $3.50-4.50	[9] $3.50-5.00	[9] $2.25-2.75
Boston	32	51	14	83	265	1.00-1.25	.....	[10] .50-.65
Philadelphia	5	6	1	11	6	.....	.....	[10] .50
Baltimore	16	1	....	17	[1] 34	[11] 1.50-1.75	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	45	46	77	91	663	.90-1.00	.....	[10] .50-.65
Cincinnati	19	15	16	34	21	1.00-1.25	.....	[10] .75-.90
Chicago	170	112	200	282	1,136	.75-1.50	.50-1.25	1.00-1.25
St. Louis	16	2	6	18	9	1.50-1.75	1.25	.....
Kansas City	8	6	10	14	18	.....	.....	.....

[1] Arrivals incomplete for 1922 season.
[2] Kansas Cobblers.
[3] New Jersey Elbertas.
[4] Arkansas and Illinois Elbertas.
[5] Colorado Salmon Tints.
[6] Middlewestern Yellow varieties.
[7] California White varieties.
[8] Red varieties.
[9] New York Oldenburgs, barrels.
[10] New York Oldenburgs, bushel baskets.
[11] New Jersey Wealthys.

The Colorado bean crop promises to be three times as large as last year, according to the monthly estimates of the Colorado State and Federal Crop Reporting Service. The report also indicates excellent soil and moisture conditions.

Favorable Outlook, Colorado Western Slope.

Crop conditions in general seem favorable in western Colorado. The warm and clear summer is producing fruit of good size and quality, and the shipping season for most fruits will be about normal.

Potatoes have been moving out of the lower valley (Fruit district) since July 10. This is one of the earliest potato-shipping districts in the State. About 450 cars are expected to move out of this district, and the movement will be practically completed by the middle of August, although a few shipments may drag along into September. The acreage in this district is about the same as last year and consists entirely of Irish Cobblers. Dry weather has reduced normal yield from 90 to 100 sacks per acre to around 75 sacks, of 115 pounds, although some fields ran as high as 150.

The quality of the stock was generally good. The potatoes were smooth and fairly regular in shape and form for Cobblers. The sizes, however, were generally smaller than last year because of the hot dry summer. Prices this year opened at $1.50 to $1.65 per sack, but dropped to $1.25 as the shipments increased.

Shipments out of the Montrose-Delta section have started with Irish Cobblers and will run heavily into People's Russets later on. The Carbondale section, which is usually the latest in this part of the State, will not start shipping potatoes for several weeks yet. At present shipments for the entire western slope of Colorado have been estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000 cars.

Peaches are somewhat below normal. A car of odd mixed varieties is being shipped occasionally but shipments of Elberta, the main variety, will not begin until about August 25, and will probably pass the peak of the movement within about 10 days. Estimated shipments for this year are from 1,200 to 1,300 cars, while last year 1,400 cars were shipped. Due to the car shortage last year, about 400 carloads remained unshipped. This would place the available stock last year at about 1,800 cars. While the crop is less this year, indications are that the quality and size will be good. About three-fourths of the shipments will be from the Palisade-Clifton section and the remainder from the Delta-Paonia section.

Apple shipments from the western slope district of Colorado are expected to fill about 2,500 cars. Shipments will start about the middle of September and continue through November. The larger part of the crop consists of Jonathans, although Rome Beauty, Ben Davis, Winesap, and Delicious are also prominent varieties. The appearance of the crop at present is favorable, but some fear is expressed that the crop may turn out wormy, due to the hot, dry summer.

Bartlett pears are starting to move in car lots. Total shipments this year are estimated at 750 cars. This is slightly above the average, but somewhat less than last year, when 811 cars were shipped. The movement will be strung out through the remainder of the year, with heaviest shipments during August, September, and October. The latter part of the shipping season will be confined to winter varieties, such as Keiffer and D'anjou, shipped mostly for export trade. During the last few years a peculiar decay has become prevalent among the early varieties of pears. The decay starts under the skin and penetrates through the core, forming an almost perfect cone shaped path. It is very difficult to detect the presence of this disease at the time the pears are shipped. Considerable fear is expressed that this disease will cause serious damage.

This table of shipments includes an estimate of shipments for 1923:

Carlot Shipments from Western Slope Colorado.

	1920	1921	1922	1923, estimated.
Peaches	986	1,190	1,398	1,300
Apples	2,881	3,681	2,517	2,500
Pears	623	670	811	750
Potatoes	.....	.....	.....	5,000-6,000

Few peaches from western New York are shipped by express, because of the usually good freight service and the proximity to large city markets. During the past few seasons only 2 to 3 per cent of the carlot movement has been by express. In 1919, shipments by this method were quite heavy, amounting to about 6 per cent of the total.

Three-fourths of the Texas onion crop is of the Yellow or White Bermuda variety and one-fourth the Crystal Wax. The standard yield is about 300 bushels or crates per acre.

Missouri Melons Sold Well.

The Missouri watermelon season is nearly done after one of the shortest crops in present years. Up to and including August 25, 1,063 cars had been shipped, and the total for the season will probably be around 1,200. This is to be compared with a total of 2,752 cars for 1922; 3,188 in 1921, and 3,012 in 1920. Owing to a poor season in 1922, considerable melon acreage was turned to cotton.

Growers realized generally satisfactory prices this season, particularly for large or fancy stock. Prices continued high until about August 21, when the terminal markets, especially St. Louis and Chicago, became oversupplied. The resulting weakness in prices was aggravated by unusually cool weather throughout the Middle West. The demand then dropped sharply and local growers found it difficult to sell poor to ordinary stock, while fancy stock sold at greatly reduced prices. This depression lasted through the remainder of the local market season.

Buying has been almost wholly on the cash track basis, with few wire orders, and little consigning. Quality has been rather poor, except for occasional carloads. Few growers practiced grading, and there was usually a wide range in the weights of the melons making up a car. There was a corresponding lack of uniformity. The few graded and well-sorted cars were sold at a premium over the ungraded cars, which suggests an opportunity for the Missouri melon grower. Some stock was shipped too green, although it hardly can be said that this was a general fault. Considerable stock, however, was "necky." Small stock 16–20 lbs. was fairly common and when sold brought low prices. Two such carloads were bought for as low as $35 each. Fancy, well-graded stock brought comparatively high prices, even after the price drop.

Traveling buyers were numerous this season, and owing to the reduced supply of melons buying was very competitive. This competition early in the season tended to keep up the price when it might otherwise have dropped at the beginning.

Boston Onion Market.

Over one-third of the total arrivals of onions on the Boston market in 1922 came from the Connecticut Valley region of Massachusetts, about one-seventh imported from Egypt and Spain via Liverpool, and the remainder shipped in from various States. The total number of carloads that arrived in Boston during 1922 amounted to 1,800. The chart below shows the car-lot receipts from the most important shipping States as well as the time of arrival on the market.

Cars in 1922 and Time of Arrival.

Shipping State.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Calif.	.....	.....	1	4	14	67	19	1	1	.....	1	.....	108
Ind.	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	68	25	8	.....	105
Mass.	73	71	64	4	.....	.....	25	91	82	86	38	33	567
Home grows.	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	21	28	15	4	1	1	74
Mich.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	66	69	26	180
N. Y.	5	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	21
Ohio	1	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	52	39	8	9	117
Tex.	.....	.....	.....	112	179	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	305
Va.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Others	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
IMPORTS.													
Egypt	.....	.....	7	80	30	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118
Italy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Spain	10	.....	3	.....	.....	2	11	20	24	40	16	11	137
Total	90	79	88	201	223	91	135	145	262	261	142	83	1,800

Onions ranked eighth among vegetables in acreage in 1919, according to the census, but in total value were exceeded only by potatoes, tomatoes, and cabbage.

Our imports of onions fluctuated from 260,000 to 1,800,000 bushels during the past decade. Spain is the only source from which receipts have continued to grow. In 1900 we obtained from her one-half as many onions as from Great Britain and one-sixth as many as from Bermuda. During 1921 receipts from Spain were over ten times the sum of those via Great Britain and Bermuda, or 1,100,000 bushels. Half our imports were offset, however, by exports, principally to Canada, Mexico and the West Indies.

Michigan Peaches Coming.

Peach movement from the Benton Harbor district of Michigan is expected in full volume during September. First shipments were reported on August 21, about a week later than last season's movement. Production for the State this year is forecast at 80 per cent of last season's, or 1,172,000 bushels, compared with 1,440,000 bushels in 1922. Aggregate shipments from Michigan last season were 1,650 cars.

The heavy freeze in late May caused a cut in tonnage on some of the older peach orchards in southwestern Michigan this year, and this, following last season's heavy production, has tended to cause a light set on the older bearing trees. On the younger bearing trees, however, the crop is heavy, but a continuance of droughty conditions in some localities may reduce the estimated yield. Comparisons of car-lot shipments and total production for the past few years follow:

Season.	Total production.	Car-lot shipments.
	Bushels.	*Cars.*
1920	1,500,000	2,275
1921	358,000	193
1922	1,440,000	1,650
1923	[1] 1,172,000	.....

[1] Estimated.

With favorable weather during the growing season and not so heavy a set as last year, especially on the older trees, the crop is expected to attain a better size than last season, when a dry spell during the period of maturity prevented the stock from reaching more than medium size. Although shipments of early white varieties started around August 21, the Elberta movement is not expected to begin until around September 5 to 10, if weather continues cool. Last season the first car of Elbertas moved on August 21. Considerable activity took place during the latter part of August in the local peach market, and probably 60% of the Elberta crop was contracted by August 25.

Although Chicago used a large share of the carlot shipments of Michigan peaches in 1922, the distribution was wide, with a record of 218 towns in the 20 receiving States. Of the 1,557 cars for which destinations were reported, during the period August 23–September 11, Illinois was the largest receiving State and Michigan second largest. Cars sent south as far as Tampa, Fla., west to Omaha, and east to Boston. Many carloads were destined for points in northern parts of Wisconsin and Michigan. In order of importance, a summary of leading States, showing their carlot receipts of Michigan peaches in 1922 is as follows:

State.	Cars.	State.	Cars.	State.	Cars.
Illinois	338	Missouri	41	Minnesota	9
Illinois (boat)	308	Iowa	29	Alabama	5
Michigan	313	Pennsylvania	25	Others	9
Indiana	220	Kentucky	17		
Ohio	144	Louisiana	13	Total	1,557
Wisconsin	85	Tennessee	11		

Unload reports from six mid-western cities during August, September, and October of 1922 show that Chicago consumed more cars of peaches from Michigan than from any other State, having taken from that source nearly one-third of its peach supply.

Marketing of the crop in 1922 was fairly successful, in spite of unusually heavy shipments from other States. Some experimental shipments were made by Farm Bureau representatives to small towns, and the results indicated future possibilities in that method of marketing. Purchases by truckers for points within a radius of 200 miles also were of increasing importance last season, and the "small-boat" business for markets around Lake Michigan affected the daily price trend.

At the opening of the 1922 season in August, Elbertas brought $1.50–$1.60 in bushel baskets, wagonloads cash to growers, but the price gradually declined, reaching low point of the season on September 1, when Elbertas sold at 75¢–$1. Toward the end of the market season there was a temporary recovery, and on September 11 Elbertas reached high point of $1.75–$1.85. On the Chicago market highest price ranges of 1922 came on August 23 and again on August 30, Elbertas selling at $1.50–$2.25, jobbing sales. Lowest prices were paid on the following day, August 31, Elbertas ranging 75¢–$1.75.

South Central Nebraska Potato Movement Half Over.

The potato movement from south-central Nebraska has been very slow to date and is considered by the best-informed dealers and growers to be approximately half completed. Because of the reduced acreage and the general feeling that prices would advance the growers have been slow to dig their stock. Rains have retarded digging to some extent. Both price and quality are much better than last season, although quality has not met the expectations entertained at the beginning of the movement. These advantages have been offset by the light yield. To date the movement has had no peak and in all probability there will be none apparent, as shipments go forward in small steady volume day after day. This is working to the advantage of growers and shippers, as most of the offerings are disposed of for cash on track, there being quite a few cash buyers on the ground.

Prices have been higher than last season. Practically all the Early Ohios have moved at $1.25–$1.50 per 100 pounds sacked and sorted, f. o. b. cash track, while Cobblers range from $1.70–$1.90. Last year Ohios were bringing from 60¢–75¢. The demand is also good, as the stock offered in the vicinity of Kearney is said by the buyers to be superior to that rolled from most of the other mid-season districts.

As the State law of Nebraska requires all car-lot shipments to be inspected by a cooperative Federal-State inspector, some of the results of these inspections are rather interesting. At the beginning of the season it was thought that practically all shipments would grade U. S. No. 1, but an actual check has shown that of the Early Ohios approximately only 50% meet this grade requirement. Of the Cobblers a much higher per centage meets the Federal grade, although the acreage of the latter variety is only about 15% of the whole. Of the various defects working to the detriment of the stock, scab seems to be decidedly the worst, especially among the Early Ohios. While some fields are practically free from this disease, in others almost every tuber is more or less affected and the proposition of grading becomes difficult with unexperienced labor. Many large, fine-looking potatoes have just enough defects to throw them out of grade. There is also some second growth, growth cracks, and wireworm injury. In view of the fact that Cobblers bring more money, are less subject to disease and insect injury, and produce a higher yield than Early Ohios, it would seem logical that this variety should replace the Ohios through the district in the not distant future. Growers are practically all planning to increase the Cobbler acreage another season and curtail that planted to Ohios.

Last season the deal was very much split up, the growers practically unorganized and five or six shipping agencies and brokerage firms were trying to operate. Due to the heavy production, poor quality, and low prices, cash track buying was almost unknown, the stock being sold on wire orders and consigned, with generous reductions more than frequent in order to make the shipments "stick." This year the growers are organized into an association which controls almost 90% of the acreage in the vicinity of Kearney. There are several cash buyers on the ground who clean up most of the offerings every day, thus insuring a minimum of confusion and delay in getting the money to the growers. Stock meeting the requirements of U. S. Grade No. 1 usually sells from 5 to 10¢ higher than partly graded stock. Everything considered, the present season is much more satisfactory to dealers and growers alike.

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables.

Week of August 19–25 and Season to August 25, with Comparisons.

Product.	Aug. 19–25, 1923.	Aug. 12–18, 1923.	Aug. 20–26, 1922.	Total this season to Aug. 25.	Total last season to Aug. 26.	Total last season.
Apples	831	609	1,037	5,991	7,384	112,182
Cabbage	407	318	572	14,349	18,480	40,950
Cantaloupes	963	1,223	983	20,621	25,162	30,126
Celery	87	84	94	6,843	5,307	14,782
Grapes	1,375	697	1,345	3,615	3,150	59,886
Lettuce	595	556	384	22,742	18,532	22,031
Onions	596	388	671	7,289	10,042	23,783
Peaches	1,753	1,266	1,885	19,000	20,999	38,291
Pears	1,203	1,371	1,382	7,591	6,186	20,318
Plums and prunes	638	183	.....	2,968	.....	5,021
Potatoes:						
Sweet	502	340	586	1,240	1,958	21,574
White	3,973	3,363	4,314	47,780	63,145	252,980
Tomatoes	261	184	932	15,643	19,693	26,499
Vegetables, mixed	547	618	501	15,762	13,057	19,676
Watermelons	1,451	1,901	1,601	27,519	44,590	47,066
Total	15,182	13,101	16,287	218,953	257,685	741,165

Onions Light in Gunn Lake Section.

Harvesting of the onion crop in the Gunn Lake Swamp section of Michigan started around August 20. With acreage normal the prospects were for a fair crop, but a period of extermely hot weather late in June, and droughty conditions at various times during the growing season, paved the way for the appearance of thrip. Fields in this section are generally badly affected, and yields will be seriously reduced. Growers' estimate of the probable yield for this district are around 200–225 bushels per acre as compared with much higher yields last season. The bulbs are not fully developed and the crop will run generally small to medium in size. With prospects of only a light crop, growers were not disposed to sell at harvest time. Buyers were reported offering to buy freely at $2.25–$2.35 per 100 pounds for yellows over a 1¼-inch screen, however no contracts were being made at these prices.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the United States Department of Agriculture during the week ending August 28, 1923. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the assistant in charge of publications, United States Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Accounting Records and Business Methods for Live-Stock Shipping Associations. By Frank Robotka, assistant, Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, and collaborator, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Pp. 52. August 8, 1923. (**Department Bulletin 1150.**) Price, 10 cents.

Carpet Beetles and Their Control. By E. A. Back, entomologist in charge of stored-product insect investigations, Bureau of Entomology. Pp. 14, figs. 13. July, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1346.**)

Culture of Citrus Fruits in the Gulf States. By E. D. Vosbury, formerly scientific assistant, office of horticultural and pomological investigations, and T. Ralph Robinson, crop physiologist, office of crop physiology and breeding investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 42, figs. 14. July, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1343.**) This publication is a revision of and supersedes Farmers' Bulletin 1122, Citrus Fruit Growing in the Gulf States.

Blackleg: Its Nature, Cause, and Prevention. By John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 13, figs. 3. June, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1355.**)

Coloring Satsuma Oranges in Alabama. By R. C. Wright, Physiologist, Office of Horticultural and Pomological Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 23, figs. 3. August 22, 1923. (**Department Bulletin 1159**). Price 5 cents.

The Dairy Industry. By C. W. Larson, Bureau of Animal Industry; L. M. Davis, O. A. Juve, and O. C. Stine, Bureau of Agricultural Economics: A. E. Wight and A. J. Pistor, Bureau of Animal Industry; and F. C. Langworthy, States Relations Service. Pp. 98, figs. 54. (**Separate 879, Yearbook 1922.**) Price 15 cents.

Milk and its Uses in the Home. Prepared by the Office of Home Economics, States Relations Service, with the cooperations of the Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 20, figs. 2. July, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1359.**)

This bulletin is a revision of and supersedes Farmers' Bulletin 1207. It discusses milk as a food from the point of view of the consumer, and shows why it is exceptionally important in the diet of children and a valuable food for adults. Suggestions for the care and use of milk are also included, as well as directions for pasteurizing it at home.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. No. 77. Rules and Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture Governing the Inspection of Hay under an Act of Congress Approved February 26, 1923. Pp. 6. [August, 1923.] Price, 5 cents.

Same. Bureau of Chemistry. No. 158. Notices of Judgment 11351–11400. July 28, 1923. Pp. 183–210. August 10, 1923. Price, 5 cents.

Status and Results of Home Demonstration Work. Northern and Western States, 1921. By Florence E. Ward, In Charge Extension Work with Women, Office of Extension Work, in the North and West, States Relations Service. Pp. 26, figs. 7. July, 1923. (**Department Circular 285.**) Price, 5 cents.

Grain

Corn Market Makes Further Gains.

The market for both wheat and corn developed further strength during the week ending August 25 and future prices made gains of 3¢ to 4¢ per bushel. September wheat at Chicago closed at $1.03⅛, which was a 3⅝¢ advance over the September price at the close of the previous week. December wheat advanced 3¾¢ and closed at $1.07⅜. Similar or slightly larger gains in future wheat prices were made at Minneapolis and Kansas City.

Corn future prices were also very strong throughout the week and closed at Chicago at 83¢ for the September and 67⅝¢ for the December compared with the close of 79⅜¢ and 63½¢, respectively, on August 18. The strength in the wheat market was attributed largely to the further deterioration of the grain in the winter and spring wheat areas, although an improved foreign demand, together with higher prices at Liverpool, was also a strengthening factor.

The corn market advanced because of the continued light receipts and the small available supply in connection with a continued active demand from consuming sources.

Primary receipts of both wheat and corn were slightly less than for the previous week, but the visible supply of wheat increased about 4,000,000 bushels at the close of the week at 52,788,000 bushels. There is no definite data available as to the quality of the wheat in store, but the reports from the various markets indicate that good amounts of wheat which have arrived recently have been of poor grades and have been taken principally by elevator interests, while mills absorb the better grades. Wheat exports for the week were slightly less than for the previous week and totaled 3,271,000 bushels. Total exports of wheat for the crop year to date are given as 23,928,000 bushels.

The carload receipts of corn at the principal markets are shown in the accompanying table.

Cash wheat prices, especially of the better grades, followed the advance in futures at most markets. At Chicago there was a fairly active demand throughout the week with millers and elevator operators being the principal buyers. The demand for the better grades was especially strong, but a large percentage of the arrivals was of the lower grades. Premiums for the two Red Winter ranged from 1¾¢ to 2¾¢ over the September price, while the No. 1 Hard Winter sold from $1.02½ to $1.04. New wheat began moving in fair volume at Minneapolis and met with a good milling demand. Threatened frosts in the northern part of the United States and in Canada caused a sharp advance in prices during the week, but, as no serious damages were reported, some of this strength was lost. While the new wheat is generally showing a good protein content, quite a good amount of it is very light weight because of rust damage and dockage. Minneapolis mills reported an improved trade in flour during the week and were in the market actively for milling grades of wheat. No. 1 Dark Northern sold over a range of 2¢ to 14¢ over the September future price. No. 1 Northern sold at about 5¢ over the September, while the lower grades sold at quite nominal differences. Some new No. 1 Dark Northern wheat from Montana arrived during the week and sold from 3¢ to 6¢ over the September, while bids for wheat to arrive for 20 days' delivery were made at about 3¢ over the September price.

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.	
	Aug. 20-25.	Aug. 13-18.	Aug. 20-25.	Aug. 13-18.	Aug. 20-25.	Aug. 13-18.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Primary receipts	13,241,000	14,479,000	4,465,000	4,995,000	7,917,000	7,123,000
Primary receipts, year ago	11,590,000	12,869,000	5,162,000	4,409,000	6,144,000	6,520,000
Primary shipments	2,021,000	6,072,000	2,777,000	3,166,000	4,574,000	4,125,000
Primary shipments, year ago	9,925,000	17,942,000	3,236,000	5,538,000	4,594,000	4,292,000
Visible supply	52,788,000	48,752,000	2,030,000	2,105,000	7,917,000	6,338,000
Visible supply, year ago	27,913,000	27,990,000	6,949,000	8,115,000	38,026,000	37,011,000
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Chicago	3,014	2,718	1,057	707	932	826
Minneapolis	2,321	1,731	97	75	472	369
St. Louis	1,015	994	595	383	500	409
Kansas City	1,533	2,186	202	300	370	175
Cincinnati	208	305	61	49	89	41
New York	75	80	7	3	91	76

Because of the wet weather in the Central West the quality and condition of the receipts of wheat at St. Louis was generally poor. Much damp, sprouting, and heated wheat was received and sold at heavy discounts under the better grades. No 2 Soft Red winter wheat sold at a premium of about 6-7¢ over the September price, which was about 2-3¢ higher than at the close of the previous week. Damp wheat sold as low as 50¢ per bushel, but the bulk of the sales were around 75-85¢ per bushel.

The Kansas City market developed rather abnormal strength during the week. Car-lot wheat premiums in Kansas City were larger than for the previous week and sales of good quality 13% protein wheat were made around 14-16¢ over the September delivery price. The firmness in the wheat market was increased by estimates that the wheat yield in Kansas was less than the milling requirements of the flour mills within the State. Because of the high prices prevailing in Kansas City it was impossible to ship wheat to Chicago and other northern markets, and stocks in elevators increased more than a million bushels during the week and at the close totaled about 8½ million bushels compared with a little over 3 million bushels at the corresponding time last year. Northwestern mills were good buyers of the heavy test wheat, but there was very little export demand. Offerings of wheat from the country fell off materially and indications were that they would be lighter as the season advanced.

Wheat prices were also advanced in the southwestern markets. At Fort Worth the receipts and offerings from the country were very light and caused millers to raise their prices higher than the export bids.

There was a good milling demand at Omaha for the better grades, but lower grades were dull and premiums for these kinds did not advance with the future prices.

CORN IN GOOD DEMAND.

Cash corn was in good demand throughout the week at practically all the markets. Yellow grades were wanted mostly at Chicago, but other kinds were also in good demand. Because of the rapid fluctuations in the future prices transactions at Chicago were placed upon a straight price basis during the week, No. 2 Yellow selling around 90¢ per bushel at the close.

At St. Louis all supplies were closely cleaned up, and prices advanced 1½-2¢ per bushel. Local industries took the mixed and yellow corn, while practically all the white corn went to fill shipping orders.

An active demand for both corn and oats continued from Texas and Oklahoma and other Southern States during the week at Kansas City. Offerings of corn did not increase, however, to any extent, and arrivals were almost entirely from Nebraska and very limited in volume. The recent hot weather did considerable damage to the growing corn in Texas and Oklahoma, which tended to stimulate buying from that territory. A great deal of oats was being taken from the Kansas City market by the consuming area in the Southwest. The scarcity of good oats caused a very sharp advance in the prices late in the week at St. Louis, with shippers and elevator interests as well as feed dealers absorbing the arrivals. The demand for heavy white oats at Chicago was exceptionally strong, and dealers experienced some difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies. Most of the arrivals showed the effect of rust and were damp and light in weight. Some choice heavy white oats arrived from the southern part of Illinois, but the supply of these was very limited.

Grain Inspected for Export.

Week of August 20-25, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grain Inspected Under Canadian Grades and Flour Not Included.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	1,000 bus.	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*
Atlantic ports [1]	398	12	30	95	135
Gulf ports [2]	852	53	12	.....	.....
Pacific ports [3]	709	.....	.....	931	.....
Total:					
Aug. 20-25, 1923	1,959	65	42	1,026	135
Aug. 13-18, 1923	3,261	72	9	480	469
Aug. 21-26, 1922	8,181	993	182	1,123	861
July 1, 1923-Aug. 25, 1923	11,444	950	160	4,395	3,487
July 1, 1922-Aug. 26, 1922	32,342	10,603	4,215	5,417	4,272

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., Norfolk, and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland, Oreg., Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

Grain Prices and Sales.

Weighted Average Prices and Number of Cars of Cash Sales at Stated Markets, Week of August 18 to 24, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market and grade.	Prices. Aug. 18–24, 1923.	Prices. Aug. 11–17, 1923.	Prices. Aug. 18–24, 1922.	Sales. Aug. 18–24, 1923.	Sales. Aug. 11–17, 1923.	Sales. Aug. 18–24, 1922.	Total of crop year to Aug. 24. 1923–24[1]	Total of crop year to Aug. 24. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Aug. 24. 1923–24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*P. ct.*
Dk. No. Spring.No. 1	113	112	120	5	4	36	11	58	19
No. 2	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	5	3	54	6
No. Spring.....No. 2	106	.....	108	1	.....	3	2	58	3
Hard Winter...No. 2	103	103	104	274	253	151	1,250	896	139
No. 3	101	101	102	171	91	20	335	205	162
Y. Hd. Winter..No. 2	103	102	102	123	22	118	227	652	35
No. 3	101	102	102	144	24	60	182	305	60
Red Winter.....No. 2	103	102	103	46	96	34	544	908	60
No. 3	101	101	101	82	116	52	384	654	59
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Dk. No. Spring.No. 1	122	123	120	292	229	568	1,910	720	265
No. 2	117	118	117	116	105	221	590	428	138
No. 3	114	116	118	236	127	154	520	907	57
No. Spring.....No. 1	117	118	112	105	74	131	572	223	257
No. 2	115	115	110	101	70	69	477	124	385
No. 3	112	113	111	126	52	14	345	111	311
Am. Durum....No. 2	95	100	100	149	51	75	270	188	144
KANSAS CITY.									
Dk. Hd. Winter.No. 2	108	112	112	2	5	73	47	536	9
No. 3	110	110	111	6	5	124	90	413	22
Hard Winter...No. 2	104	103	106	138	237	159	1,612	2,244	72
No. 3	102	102	105	253	318	306	2,263	1,895	119
Y. Hd. Winter..No. 2	104	98	99	2	2	5	43	131	33
No. 3	99	99	97	10	14	18	66	114	58
Red Winter.....No. 2	104	103	101	33	50	9	451	942	48
No. 3	102	101	97	48	84	29	436	825	53
OMAHA.									
Dk. Hd. Winter.No. 2	110	115	109	1	1	16	22	60	37
No. 3	113	103	110	1	2	25	27	80	34
Hard Winter...No. 2	101	100	98	38	53	105	555	1,218	46
No. 3	99	98	98	62	29	86	356	755	47
Y. Hd. Winter..No. 2	98	100	95	2	2	27	31	222	14
No. 3	97	99	93	11	2	14	19	169	11
ST. LOUIS.									
Hard Winter...No. 2	101	103	103	27	24	6	178	226	79
Red Winter.....No. 2	103	100	110	108	122	60	1,643	1,894	87
No. 3	98	100	105	174	155	118	1,109	1,478	75
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	106	106	110	2,887	2,419	2,891	16,570	19,570	84

Corn.

Market and grade.	Prices. Aug. 18–24, 1923.	Prices. Aug. 11–17, 1923.	Prices. Aug. 18–24, 1922.	Sales. Aug. 18–24, 1923.	Sales. Aug. 11–17, 1923.	Sales. Aug. 18–24, 1922.	Total of crop year to Aug. 24. 1923–24[1]	Total of crop year to Aug. 24. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Aug. 24. 1923–24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White.....No. 2	89	88	63	103	132	64	2,644	1,400	189
No. 3	89	88	62	9	14	26	3,357	1,589	211
Yellow.....No. 2	91	89	63	221	223	172	6,257	4,710	133
No. 3	90	88	62	18	11	67	10,251	4,557	225
Mixed.....No. 2	90	88	62	124	116	110	2,742	2,907	94
No. 3	88	88	62	6	15	19	4,706	2,352	200
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Yellow.....No. 3	84	83	58	1	1	2	1,057	841	126
KANSAS CITY.									
White.....No. 2	81	79	53	25	29	14	900	904	100
No. 3	.....	78	.....	.....	2	.....	55	302	18
Yellow.....No. 2	84	82	59	17	46	16	1,115	537	208
No. 3	83	80	.....	1	2	.....	368	264	139
Mixed.....No. 2	80	79	53	40	55	21	1,005	791	127
No. 3	82	79	52	11	9	7	189	612	31
OMAHA.									
White.....No. 2	79	78	53	16	22	38	903	773	117
No. 3	80	77	.....	1	2	.....	258	448	58
Yellow.....No. 2	82	80	55	39	35	57	1,922	1,179	163
No. 3	83	79	54	3	6	3	993	711	140
Mixed.....No. 2	79	78	52	20	24	44	882	744	119
No. 3	.....	77	54	.....	1	2	326	544	60

Corn—Continued.

Market and grade.	Prices. Aug. 18–24, 1923.	Prices. Aug. 11–17, 1923.	Prices. Aug. 18–24, 1922.	Sales. Aug. 18–24, 1923.	Sales. Aug. 11–17, 1923.	Sales. Aug. 18–24, 1922.	Total of crop year to Aug. 24. 1923–24[1]	Total of crop year to Aug. 24. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Aug. 24. 1923–24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
ST. LOUIS.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*P. ct.*
White.....No. 2	86	85	61	70	57	27	1,439	837	172
No. 3	86	84	59	4	3	6	599	484	124
Yellow.....No. 2	90	88	61	52	42	67	2,253	1,204	187
No. 3	.....	88	60	.....	2	22	2,093	895	234
Mixed.....No. 2	87	86	59	13	14	8	673	496	136
No. 3	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	5	534	348	153
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	88	86	60	794	863	797	47,521	30,429	156

Oats.

Market and grade.	Prices. Aug. 18–24, 1923.	Prices. Aug. 11–17, 1923.	Prices. Aug. 18–24, 1922.	Sales. Aug. 18–24, 1923.	Sales. Aug. 11–17, 1923.	Sales. Aug. 18–24, 1922.	Total of crop year to Aug. 24. 1923–24[1]	Total of crop year to Aug. 24. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Aug. 24. 1923–24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White.....No. 2	40	38	33	316	216	221	963	887	108
No. 3	40	38	32	228	253	387	809	1,669	48
MINNEAPOLIS.									
White.....No. 2	36	34	30	173	131	99	414	149	278
No. 3	36	33	28	180	145	277	410	918	45
KANSAS CITY.									
White.....No. 2	41	40	34	5	3	2	11	13	85
No. 3	40	39	33	46	18	24	76	116	66
OMAHA.									
White.....No. 3	37	37	31	108	70	30	257	156	165
ST. LOUIS.									
White.....No. 2	40	40	33	20	39	26	105	67	157
No. 3	39	39	32	143	107	72	341	333	72
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	38	37	31	1,219	982	1,138	3,386	4,308	79

Rye.

Market and grade.	Prices. Aug. 18–24, 1923.	Prices. Aug. 11–17, 1923.	Prices. Aug. 18–24, 1922.	Sales. Aug. 18–24, 1923.	Sales. Aug. 11–17, 1923.	Sales. Aug. 18–24, 1922.	Total of crop year to Aug. 24. 1923–24[1]	Total of crop year to Aug. 24. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Aug. 24. 1923–24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
No. 2.....	67	67	69	18	23	41	98	364	27
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Western.....No. 2	63	62	65	95	72	40	321	527	61

[1] 1922–23 for corn.
[2] 3-year average for corn.

Closing Prices of Grain Futures, August 24, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market.	September futures.[1] 1923 Aug. 24.	September futures.[1] 1923 Aug. 17.	September futures.[1] 1922 Aug. 24.	September futures.[1] 1922 Aug. 17.	December futures. 1923 Aug. 24.	December futures. 1923 Aug. 17.	December futures. 1922 Aug. 24.	December futures. 1922 Aug. 17.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Chicago.....	102½	99⅞	101⅜	103	106¼	104	103	104½
Minneapolis.....	116½	113½	103⅞	106½	118¾	115	103	106⅛
Kansas City.....	99¾	97⅝	95½	96	102⅞	100½	95½	96¾
Winnipeg.....	104⅜	98⅜	100	103¾	101⅛	96⅛	97⅝	101½
Liverpool.....	105½	103¼	.....	.....	104⅞	103¾	.....	.....

Corn.

Market.	September futures.[1] 1923 Aug. 24.	September futures.[1] 1923 Aug. 17.	September futures.[1] 1922 Aug. 24.	September futures.[1] 1922 Aug. 17.	December futures. 1923 Aug. 24.	December futures. 1923 Aug. 17.	December futures. 1922 Aug. 24.	December futures. 1922 Aug. 17.
Chicago.....	83½	79⅛	60⅞	62	68¼	63½	55⅞	55⅞
Kansas City.....	78⅛	74⅞	52	52⅝	64	59⅜	50⅛	50¼

Oats.

Market.	September futures.[1] 1923 Aug. 24.	September futures.[1] 1923 Aug. 17.	September futures.[1] 1922 Aug. 24.	September futures.[1] 1922 Aug. 17.	December futures. 1923 Aug. 24.	December futures. 1923 Aug. 17.	December futures. 1922 Aug. 24.	December futures. 1922 Aug. 17.
Chicago.....	38¾	37⅜	32⅛	31⅝	40¾	39¼	34⅛	34⅛
Winnipeg.....	45⅜	42⅜	39½	39¾	42⅞	39½	38	38⅛

[1] October futures for Winnipeg and Liverpool.

Receipts of Wheat for July, 1923.

[Amount of wheat of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards act.]

Subclasses and grades.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Milwaukee.	Chicago.	Buffalo.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Kansas City, Kans. and Mo.	Omaha.	Wichita.	Fort Worth.	St. Louis and East St. Louis.	Indianapolis.	Cincinnati.	Seattle.	Portland.	St. Joseph.	All other inspection points.	Total, July, 1923.	Total, June, 1923.	Total, July, 1922.
Dk. N. Spring....No. 1	1,074	142	1	24	4	19		402			1		10				3		57	50		345	2,132	2,601	775
No. 2	337	41		4									3						6	4		49	444	633	853
No. 3	142	20	1										4						1	3		16	187	293	1,262
All others	74	11		1																		6	92	140	1,384
Total	1,627	214	2	29	4	19		402			1		17				3		64	57		416	2,855	3,670	4,274
Northern Spring..No. 1	394	39	8	2									4						26	6		43	522	692	99
No. 2	286	28	17	1															3	2		36	373	563	147
No. 3	145	10	1	1															3	1		15	176	280	77
All others	115	20	4	2																		6	147	141	165
Total	940	97	30	6									4						32	9		100	1,218	1,676	488
Red Spring.....No. 1	5	1																	1				7	14	3
No. 2	8																					2	10	15	3
No. 3	1																						1	8	11
All others	8	1																				1	10	7	2
Total	22	2																	1			3	28	44	19
Total Hard Red Spring	2,589	313	32	35	4	19		402			1		21				3		97	66		519	4,101	5,390	4,781
Amber Durum...No. 1	35	54		5											1	1						5	101	146	40
No. 2	73	166		2		55	25				1				2							9	333	507	664
No. 3	12	46													2							1	61	95	381
All others	5	18																				2	25	37	92
Total	125	284		7		55	25				1				5	1						17	520	785	1,177
Durum.....No. 1	34	19	1	1							1				2							9	67	72	7
No. 2	87	250	1	4	1	79			12		2		8		1	1						27	473	646	62
No. 3	32	184		2	1	56									3							4	282	288	151
All others	20	124		2		1			6				3									6	162	202	176
Total	173	577	2	9	2	136			18		3		11		6	1						46	984	1,208	396
Red Durum.....No. 1	52	112	2	13	2						2		1									7	191	268	131
No. 2	31	163	6	13	7								1			1						3	225	255	174
No. 3	13	55		2	1								1									6	78	109	59
All others	17	37	3	10																			67	109	43
Total	113	367	11	38	10						2		3			1						16	561	741	407
Total Durum	411	1,228	13	54	12	191	25		18		6		14		11	3						79	2,065	2,734	1,980
Dk. Hd. Win.....No. 1	92	1		124						28	184	44	4	206	272	15	12	1	33	33	1	1,576	2,626	258	920
No. 2	48	2		112		1				13	150	99	15	310	152	18	1		26	70	3	987	2,007	309	1,845
No. 3	6			37							40	82	26	147	40	5			7	22	3	388	803	183	1,155
All others				3							7	63	3	32	5				13	9	1	112	248	91	975
Total	146	3		276		1				41	381	288	48	695	469	38	13	1	79	134	8	3,063	5,684	841	4,895
Hard Winter.....No. 1	110	1	9	2,877			2			321	1,343	489	127	1,415	438	277	30	1	30	16	68	3,260	10,814	581	3,659
No. 2	115		4	1,547	29	32	43		4	420	435	1,667	555	1,447	199	313	23		10	26	255	2,917	10,041	2,870	9,841
No. 3	27		1	173						34	78	1,565	262	828	36	22	2		23	2	79	1,604	4,736	2,512	6,692
All others	26	1		69	3		6			52	71	1,082	150	293	8	11				2	41	773	2,588	1,548	4,348
Total	278	2	14	4,666	32	32	51		4	827	1,927	4,803	1,094	3,983	681	623	55	1	63	46	443	8,554	28,179	7,511	24,450
Y. Hd. Win.....No. 1			1	46			1		53	1	2	3	4			13						17	141	13	282
No. 2	2		4	132			6		236	23	3	33	41	1		121				2	21	31	656	280	1,271
No. 3				21					87	11	9	39	7	5		38					13	15	245	77	505
All others			3	9					151	14	6	10	20	3		26					11	4	257	98	274
Total	2		8	208			7		527	49	20	85	72	9		198				2	45	67	1,299	468	2,332
Total Hd. Rd. Win	426	5	22	5,150	32	33	58		531	917	2,328	5,176	1,214	4,687	1,150	859	68	2	142	182	496	11,684	35,162	8,820	31,677
Red Winter.....No. 1				188	60		63		6	5	9	50		1	6	591	136	209	2	1	3	911	2,241	48	537
No. 2	3		2	815	185	5	297		85	2	35	393		4	13	1,486	465	366	14	2	45	2,400	6,617	420	7,030
No. 3				290	11	1	127		136	1	24	251			9	731	123	68	10	7	33	740	2,562	470	6,930
All others			1	63	2		246	1	190	2	42	107			5	289	24	19	16	1	36	208	1,257	355	4,911
Total	3		3	1,361	258	6	733	1	417	10	110	801		5	33	3,097	748	662	42	11	117	4,259	12,677	1,293	19,408
Western Red.....No. 1																			16	7		8	31	21	51
No. 2																			17	4		12	33	19	28
No. 3																			2			3	5	5	1
All others																								1	6
Total																			35	11		23	69	46	86
Total Soft Red Winter	3		3	1,361	258	6	733	1	417	10	110	801		5	33	3,097	748	662	77	22	117	4,282	12,746	1,339	19,494
Hard White.....No. 1											1								3	3		245	252	43	482
No. 2																			19	17		30	66	42	174
No. 3																			39	27		30	96	78	69
All others																			30	47		54	131	72	21
Total											1								91	94		359	545	235	746
Soft White.....No. 1																			1			83	84	43	70
No. 2					8														15	13		76	112	101	234
No. 3				3	2	2										1			6	9		20	43	41	76
All others					2	3																12	17	5	24
Total				3	12	5										1			22	22		191	256	190	404
Western White...No. 1																				9		305	314	43	194
No. 2																			17	58		26	101	122	287
No. 3																			2	37		14	53	69	111
All others																			4	8		20	32	25	8
Total																			23	112		365	500	259	600
Total White Wheat				3	12	5					1					1			136	228		915	1,301	684	1,750
Mixed Wheat.....No. 1	161	234	5	309	1	1				17	120	51	17	6	187	75	18	1	14	14	6	445	1,682	725	974
No. 2	96	233	10	429	2	218	18			8	204	361	29	33	392	123	45	7	11	23	34	1,026	3,302	1,951	3,264
No. 3	35	126	6	65	2	1				1	58	205	10	21	78	22	7		8	20	20	285	970	643	1,940
All others	25	88	4	22	1	1			1	3	33	138	11	16	15	5			3	8	7	129	510	531	1,305
Total Mixed Wheat	317	681	25	825	6	221	18		1	29	415	755	67	76	672	225	70	8	36	65	67	1,885	6,464	3,850	7,483
Total, July, 1923	3,746	2,227	95	7,428	324	475	834	403	967	956	2,861	6,732	1,316	4,768	1,866	4,185	889	672	488	563	680	19,364	61,839		
Total, June, 1923	4,584	3,076	75	358	103	876	459	549	118	792	220	2,289	693	660	229	746	99	197	363	532	254	5,545		22,817	
Total, July, 1922	4,211	2,003	48	7,666	340	1,843	2,566	209	2,285	2,365	1,402	9,039	2,878	2,815	1,710	3,513	1,109	693	337	746	934	18,453			67,165

Receipts of Oats for July, 1923.

[Amount of oats of each class and grade in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards act.]

Points at which received.	White.						Mixed.						Red.						Black and gray.						Total, July, 1923.	Total, June, 1923.	Total.	Total, July, 1922.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.				
Chicago	134	754	1,356	134	28	2,406		2	2	3	3	10													2,416	1,705		2,962
Milwaukee	1	59	536	165	29	790					1	1													791	722		737
Minneapolis	3	69	157	86	23	338					20	20													358	480		894
New York	6	106	176	21	13	322																			322	230		849
St. Louis and East St. Louis	21	130	477	120	12	760	1	6	9	1		17		10	3			13							790	766		1,024
Buffalo	14	196	182	26	2	420					7	7													427	419		333
Indianapolis	1	157	55	20	1	234	1	5	3			9													243	352		407
Omaha		27	352	69	10	458			9	1		10													468	542		699
Peoria	4	85	62	10		161																			161	121		371
Cairo		42	566	68	13	689		2				2		3				3							694	961		807
Cincinnati		61	30	3	3	97		4	1			5													102	138		143
Memphis		119	332	8	9	468		1	1			2		1	1			2							472	564		577
Louisville	3	73	35	9		120		2				2													122	128		169
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo.		13	148	11		172		1	1	1		3		1	1	3		5							180	340		266
Philadelphia		11	8			19																			19	14		52
Denver		6	53	9	1	69				2		2													71	105		68
Nashville		88	61	7	1	157		3		2		5		1				1							163	164		159
Detroit		53	15	1		69																			69	70		54
Seattle	1	7	5	3		16																			16	30		31
Portland	4	20	2			26															2			2	28	13		25
Cleveland		38	44	5		87																			87	98		133
Duluth			53	72	1	126																			126	36		188
New Orleans	1	9	24			34																			34	42		73
Fort Worth		1	1			2							3	54	62	17	5	141							143	155		118
Baltimore		17	13			30																			30	50		40
Sioux City		19	140	7	1	167																			167	151		268
Boston			5	6	2	13																			13	11		218
Atlanta																												
Galveston			9	1		10							1	5	3			9							19	7		18
Wichita		8	4	1		13									1			1							14	30		6
St. Joseph			25	3	1	29			1			1													30	69		27
All other inspection points	12	388	1,142	159	28	1,729	1	2	2	2	6	13	79	204	169	23	8	483							2,225	2,476		2,376
Total, July, 1923	205	2,556	6,668	1,024	178	10,031	3	28	29	12	37	109	83	279	240	43	13	658			2			2	10,800			
Total, June, 1923	99	2,994	5,895	1,133	216	10,337	3	36	20	11	53	123	177	229	83	18	16	523	1	2	1	2		6		10,989		
Total, July, 1922	166	2,936	8,607	1,563	195	13,467	5	22	42	7	5	81	12	89	307	100	35	543			1			1				14,092

Receipts of Shelled Corn for July, 1923.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards act.]

Points at which received.	White.						Yellow.						Mixed.						Total, July, 1923.	Total, June, 1923.	Total, Oct. 1, 1922–July, 31, 1923.	Total, Oct. 1, 1921–July 31, 1922.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.				
Chicago	121	392	31	5	24	573	604	1,815	77	16	115	2,627	113	381	15	6	100	615	3,815	2,085	56,828	82,631
Omaha	23	252	22	2	8	307	54	447	41	8	14	564	4	160	9	5	18	196	1,067	1,546	15,483	18,969
Peoria	11	13	2		2	28	436	233	15	2	19	705	55	34	5		20	114	847	631	10,566	11,240
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo.	24	213	10	6	6	259	16	327	19	2	6	370	5	191	21	3	18	238	867	958	10,562	15,239
St. Louis and East St. Louis	45	453	22	2	15	537	84	631	67	6	42	830	23	165	14	5	60	267	1,634	1,518	15,773	17,544
Milwaukee	74	114	8	1	22	219	256	226	8	1	58	549	79	108	5	4	59	255	1,023	523	9,652	16,420
Indianapolis	17	334	27	8	9	395	42	439	34	2	10	527	10	26	5		2	43	965	730	12,419	12,522
Minneapolis	13	11	4		7	35	125	64	11	5	15	220	115	101	11	1	35	263	518	669	6,547	13,800
Buffalo		4				4	151	419	9	1	8	588	4	2		1	3	10	602	322	7,550	7,561
Cincinnati	29	57	3	1	3	93	43	125	6	1	2	177	7	23	2		7	39	309	263	3,364	3,487
Memphis	1	75		1	1	78		356	9	1	5	371		19			36	55	504	516	4,502	3,150
Louisville	15	127	5		1	148	8	106	4	2	1	121	2	2				4	273	195	3,249	2,891
Sioux City	6	39			2	47	72	392	6	2	19	491	14	65	1	1	19	100	638	519	7,049	9,676
Philadelphia							1	7	2		4	14		3				3	17	144	4,972	8,015
Nashville	59	232	29	5	12	337	7	91	19	3	2	122	2	13	4	3	4	26	485	471	3,602	1,998
Cleveland							18	35	3	1		57	3					3	60	53	1,342	1,798
Baltimore	1				2	3		18			3	21							24	288	9,236	26,978
New Orleans							7	89	5	2	1	104		5				5	109	260	11,159	17,180
Denver	3	14	1			18	19	52			4	75	38	82	9	1	4	134	227	218	4,218	2,584
Detroit	1	10			1	12	6	12	1			19		2				2	33	22	819	1,194
Wichita	18	28	5		2	53	7	4	2			13	12	38	10	4	2	66	132	186	1,339	741
Seattle							17	31				48	2	2			2	6	54	119	1,064	844
Fort Worth		30	1		3	34	1	34	2		1	38	1	10	1		11	23	95	130	1,529	1,523
Portland							6	23				29		1				1	30	34	439	397
Atlanta																						3
Galveston	1	9				10		5				5		16	2			18	33	5	172	177
Duluth							19	31	2	1		53	8	12				20	73	14	540	8,972
New York		2				2	10	22			1	33							35	173	6,927	15,471
St. Joseph		217	15	3	2	237		162	30	4	3	199	1	68	15	5	8	97	533	464	5,318	6,054
All other inspection points	192	889	59	9	25	1,174	476	1,966	156	28	81	2,707	102	790	113	11	106	1,122	5,003	5,405	59,817	60,963
Total, July, 1923	654	3,515	244	43	147	4,603	2,485	8,162	528	88	414	11,677	600	2,319	242	50	514	3,725	20,005			
Total, June, 1923	507	3,332	276	28	113	4,256	1,709	7,906	612	69	316	10,612	506	2,382	343	45	317	3,593		18,461		
Total, Oct. 1, 1922, to July 31, 1923	2,781	28,848	16,358	3,622	1,600	53,209	8,433	63,814	63,161	16,288	7,460	159,156	3,347	31,302	20,086	6,150	2,787	63,672			276,037	
Total, Oct. 1, 1921, to July 31, 1922	9,397	31,892	13,955	7,100	4,877	67,221	19,897	71,755	53,092	21,649	23,012	189,405	9,740	51,891	38,320	7,205	6,240	113,396				370,022

Hay and Feed

Hay Market Develops Further Strength.

The hay market developed further strength during the week ending August 25. While timothy prices were but little changed in the eastern markets there was a good demand for limited offerings. The higher prices, however, restricted buying to the immediate needs of the trade.

In the central western markets the situation was rather acute. Receipts were very light and less than the daily needs of most of the markets. Both local and shipping demand was very urgent and prices of the better grades were advanced $1.50 to $3 per ton.

Unfavorable marketing conditions were the principal cause of the light movement, but reports from several sections indicated that hay was being held for higher prices.

Good pastures are available in many consuming sections and the demand for hay while urgent for limited amounts was not of large volume and apparently would be filled quickly if receipts should be increased materially.

The alfalfa and prairie markets were also stronger and prices $1 to $2 higher than at the close of the previous week. The recent dry weather in the Southwest was broken by general rains over Texas and Oklahoma but an increased demand has been developed for alfalfa and prairie from that territory. Receipts of hay not only in the Southwest but in other markets of the country continue light, is as shown in the accompanying table.

	Aug. 20–25, 1923.	Aug. 13–18, 1923.	Aug. 21–26, 1922.	Jan. 1–Aug. 25, 1923.	Jan. 1–Aug. 26, 1922.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	78	27	85	2,791	3,008
New York	160	133	184	4,505	5,298
Philadelphia	59	42	189	1,880	3,351
Pittsburgh	64	39	62	3,627	3,904
Cincinnati	55	56	52	4,461	4,668
Chicago	121	134	542	6,813	7,935
Minneapolis-St. Paul	122	.....	104	.....	4,091
St. Louis	96	44	182	5,406	4,759
Omaha	106	102	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	325	307	499	13,517	13,926
Los Angeles	122	113	64	5,028	3,848
San Francisco	202	.....	113	.....	.....

The Boston market advanced about $1 per ton for the top grades during the week under review. The medium and lower grades were slow sale and the market was rather dull for these qualities which sold at practically the same price as old hay. Haymaking is still in progress in New England and late reports indicate better yields than was at first expected. Receipts of the choice grades were also very light at New York and were quickly absorbed at prices ranging from $31 to $33 per ton for the No. 1 Timothy.

Southern markets report very small price changes although offerings from the western markets have become very limited. Local forage is available in good quantities in many sections and the demand for hay at the markets was of very small volume.

The light movement of hay was especially noticeable in the central west where daily receipts were not equal to the current needs and buyers were very active. Competition for the few arrivals available advanced prices $1 to $3 per ton.

Recent heavy rains together with the holding attitude of producers who, apparently, were anticipating higher prices, so curtailed the receipts at Cincinnati as to make it impossible to fill the local and shipping orders. Toward the close of the week, however, the demand was less urgent and the advancing tendency of the market was checked.

The market at Chicago continued very firm as there was a further falling off in receipts and no indication of any increased movement from country points. The stocks were reported as almost exhausted and there was keen competition among buyers for the limited offerings. Sales of No. 1 Timothy were reported as high as $30 per ton but most sales averaged around $28.

Offerings were also less than the requirements of the trade at St. Louis and scarcely sufficient hay was sold to establish a market. Nominal quotations, however, were from $2 to $3 higher than at the close of the previous week.

Alfalfa prices were also advanced about $2 per ton at Kansas City and other southwestern markets. Rather limited arrivals, together with an increased demand, was the principal cause of the advance. Rain in Colorado and surrounding western territory during the past three or four weeks has damaged considerable alfalfa in the curing process and less hay was therefore moving from that section than was usual for this season of the year.

While the drouth in the Southwest was relieved by general rains over Texas and parts of Oklahoma, an increased demand had developed in that section which had advanced prices for hay at shipping points in New Mexico, Colorado, and Kansas. It is also reported that both producers and dealers were storing good amounts of alfalfa in anticipation of a more urgent demand later in the season. Improved prospects for cotton and favorable prices for that commodity increased the demand for alfalfa throughout the cotton-producing States, and this, together with the other factors already mentioned, contributed to the strength in the alfalfa market. The Pacific coast markets also were slightly firmer and prices were advanced about $1 per ton at Los Angeles.

The prairie market was strengthened by the light receipts and the larger demand for timothy and alfalfa. At Chicago buyers were substituting prairie for alfalfa and prices were therefore held firm. There was a good feeding demand for this hay also at Omaha and Kansas City and that market was advanced 50¢ to $1 per ton.

Feed Market Firm But Demand Slackening.

The feed market continued firm during the week ending August 25, but there apparently was some slackening in the demand at the advanced prices. Bran continued scarce and the offerings of mills were of small volume. Jobbers were the principal traders as dealers and consumers were unwilling to follow the market and took only sufficient supplies for their immediate needs.

The same condition prevailed relative to the buying of high protein feeds. The delay, however, in purchasing these feeds was attributed to the inclination of buyers to await the new crop meals.

The advancing grain market held the prices of corn feeds firm and buying was in moderate volume and prices but little changed from those quoted at the close of the previous week.

The wheat mill feed market was firm and made further advances of $1 to $2 during the week under review. Offerings, especially of bran, were still very limited, but buyers hesitated to follow the recent advances and the demand slackened materially toward the close of the week. Northwestern mills were reported to be producing only to about one-half of their capacity because of inability to obtain shipping orders for their flour and to obtain sufficient new orders to increase their production. Milling operations are expected to increase, however, to about normal output during September and October. Southwestern mills were also having difficulty in obtaining shipping instructions for their flour orders already placed. Very little feed was being offered directly by the mills and practically all sales were being made by jobbers.

Middlings were in larger supply than bran, but prices were held firm because of the strength of bran prices.

The linseed meal market made further advances of about $1 per ton at the principal markets. There was a fairly active demand reported from both Minneapolis and Buffalo mills, but at the latter market resellers were inclined to discount the market in order to obtain shipping instructions when called for by the mills. Supplies were only of fair volume but were equal in most instances to the demand, as buyers were generally inclined to await the larger movement of new meal before making extensive purchases.

The market for cottonseed meal was rather unsettled. Advances were reported in some markets while declines were reported at others. The supply of old meal was of small volume and spot offerings were, therefore, scarce and held at firm prices. Buyers in need of meal for immediate requirements were frequently forced to pay the high spot prices, while offerings of new meal for later shipment were at a discount of $1 per ton under the spot prices. Because of the scarcity of 41% and 43% meal, buyers at several markets were substituting the 36% meal, causing this quality of meal to sell at about $1 smaller discount than recently. Sales of diverted shipments were not large, as buyers were inclined to await more liberal offerings of new meal.

Gluten feed prices were unchanged during the week under review. The market was generally active, and manufacturers report that their output has been well sold up for August and September shipments.

The recent rains in Colorado and surrounding territory have curtailed the production of alfalfa meal so that quotations from mills in that section have been withdrawn from the market. Very few mills in other sections were offering meal, so that there was a very active demand for the limited amounts of meal offered on the market, and prices were advanced about $1 per ton.

Most of Bluegrass Seed Crop Already Sold.

Movement of Kentucky bluegrass seed from growers' hands since July 24 has been rapid, especially in the Missouri district. On August 21 about 85% of the crop in Kentucky and Missouri had been sold by growers compared with 65% for Kentucky and 15% for Missouri a month ago. The movement to date has exceeded considerably that of last year because the major portion of the 1922 crop in Kentucky was pooled and held for higher prices by growers.

Prices offered to growers in Kentucky were 5¢ per bushel higher than a month ago, averaging about $1.25 for rough cured seed. In Missouri prices averaged $1.30 and were about 15¢ per bushel higher than on July 24.

Quality of the 1923 crop in Kentucky averages slightly poorer than the 1922 crop, which was of excellent quality. The Missouri crop may average slightly better in quality than last year.

Orchard Grass Seed Moving—Prices Higher.

Approximately one-half of the 1923 crop of orchard grass has been sold by growers. In the Kentucky and Missouri districts the movement has been somewhat quicker than the belated movement of last year. About one-fourth of the Virginia crop was reported to have left growers' hands by the latter part of August.

Prices offered to growers on August 21 averaged 15¢ to 35¢ per bushel higher than last year on the same date. Growers were receiving about $1.25 per bushel for country-run and $1.50 for recleaned seed in Kentucky and about $1.15 and $1.35 in Missouri.

The quality of the crop averages fully as good as, if not slightly better than, that of last year.

Alfalfa Leads in Seed Imports During Week.

Arrivals of seed at the ports of New York and Baltimore during the week ending August 25, subject to the seed importation act, were approximately as follows:

	Pounds.	Countries from which imported.
New York:		
Crimson clover	43,800	Great Britain.
Do	37,500	Germany.
White clover	6,200	Do.
Alfalfa	43,000	Argentina.
Do	60,000	South Africa.
Spring vetch	32,300	Holland.
Do	18,000	Argentina.
Rape	117,000	Do.
Baltimore:		
Alfalfa	52,600	Do.

Not subject to the seed importation act: Sunflower seed, 108,000 lbs. at New York and 104,000 lbs. at Baltimore; canary seed, 44,000 lbs. at New York from Morocco and 55,000 lbs. from Holland.

Exports from New York were 50,700 lbs. timothy seed to Germany,

Carload Prices of Hay, Straw, and Feed at Important Markets August 25, 1923.

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1 2]	Philadelphia.[1 2]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Baltimore.	Richmond.[2]	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Jacksonville.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1 2]	Minneapolis and St. Paul.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.																				
Timothy and clover:	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.
No. 1 timothy	$28.50	$32.00	$28.00	$26.00	$28.50	$27.00	$26.50	$28.00	.....	$25.00	$23.00	$24.00	.....	$28.00	$19.00	$25.50	.....	$15.00	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	26.50	29.00	27.00	25.00	27.50	25.00	25.00	26.00	.....	24.00	21.00	22.50	.....	25.00	18.00	26.00	.....	13.25	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover mixed	.....	29.00	26.50	24.00	26.50	26.50	25.50	26.50	.....	.....	.....	22.50	.....	26.00	18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 light clover mixed	.....	.....	24.00	21.50	25.50	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 medium clover mixed	.....	.....	23.50	23.00	.....	25.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover mixed	21.00	.....	.....	.....	25.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.50	.....	.....	[3]16.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.50	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....	[3]20.00	[3]16.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa:																				
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	32.00	.....	.....	30.00	26.50	24.50	.....	25.00	24.00	.....	$17.50	23.00	$19.00	$16.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	30.00	.....	.....	28.00	23.50	22.00	.....	22.00	22.00	.....	16.00	21.00	17.00	15.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.50	24.00	.....	.....	.....	22.00	20.00	.....	20.00	19.00	.....	13.50	16.00	.....	14.00
Prairie:																				
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	17.50	.....	13.75	12.00	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	16.00	.....	11.50	11.25	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	14.50	16.50	12.50	.....	.....	.....
STRAW.																				
No. 1 wheat	12.00	.....	14.00	13.50	12.25	12.00	11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	10.50	7.00	.....	6.50	8.00	.....	.....
No. 1 oat	12.00	.....	.....	[3]13.50	13.25	.....	11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	11.00	7.50	.....	7.50	8.00	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (tangled)	.....	.....	.....	[3]13.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.50	.....	13.00	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (straight)	25.00	23.50	23.00	.....	23.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FEED (bagged, sight-draft basis).																				
Wheat bran:																				
Spring	34.50	34.50	34.00	32.50	32.60	32.00	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.50	$31.00	28.50	26.50	27.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	34.50	34.50	32.50	33.75	33.00	34.50	34.50	$34.20	.....	29.50	29.50	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	.....	33.00
Hard winter	34.75	34.50	33.75	32.50	.....	.....	34.00	.....	.....	33.00	.....	29.50	33.00	29.00	.....	27.00	24.00	27.00	30.00	.....
Wheat middlings:																				
Spring (standard)	36.25	35.50	35.50	33.00	34.25	36.00	36.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	32.00	30.00	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.00
Soft winter	.....	.....	.....	35.00	34.25	38.00	38.00	39.00	.....	.....	.....	33.00	37.00	32.00	.....	30.00	.....	29.50	.....	.....
Hard winter	37.00	.....	.....	35.50	.....	.....	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	.....	35.25	.....	30.00	30.00	29.50	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	33.50	.....	.....	36.00	.....	37.00	38.00	33.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.50	27.25	.....	34.00
Wheat millrun	.....	.....	35.00	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	.....	32.00
Rye middlings	.....	.....	.....	32.00	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.50	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:																				
Linseed (32%)	49.50	49.25	49.45	48.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	.....	.....	48.60	45.50	48.00	47.00	.....	50.60	52.50	.....	51.00
Cottonseed (43%)	55.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	.....	49.00	.....	.....	46.00	.....	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	54.50	.....	53.00	49.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.00	44.00	42.70	50.00	48.00	.....	.....	.....	49.00	.....	50.00
Cottonseed (36%)	.....	47.00	45.00	46.00	.....	.....	37.50	39.00	39.00	45.00	40.00	.....	44.50	45.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.00	.....
Digester Feeding Tankage (60%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.00	.....	.....	55.00	55.00	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.50	.....	.....	.....	32.00	29.00	27.00	28.00	.....	27.00	.....	27.25	26.00	24.00	30.00	.....
Gluten feed	.....	48.25	47.85	45.65	44.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.65	46.05	41.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	39.50	40.00	39.50	.....	37.75	38.00	40.00	39.00	38.00	.....	.....	36.00	37.50	34.50	.....	34.00	31.50	.....	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	39.50	39.50	39.00	.....	37.25	38.00	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00	37.00	33.50	.....	34.00	31.00	.....	(4)	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(5)	.....	.....	35.00	.....	33.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	.....	.....	41.00	45.00	.....	.....	42.50	41.00	.....	.....	44.00	43.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Hay quotations based on U. S. Grades. [3] Nominal. [4] Rolled. [5] Imported.

Cotton

Prices Continue Relatively Firm.

Two factors stood out prominently in the cotton market during the week ending August 25. One was the reports of rains and much cooler weather in the Southwest. The other was reports of a decided increase in the demand for cotton goods with advancing prices. Opinion as to the effect of the rains in the Southwest, particularly in Texas, was divided, some reports indicating a belief that the rains came too late or in insufficient quantity to improve crop prospects, others stating that the cotton plants in many sections were benefited. There were reports of further crop deterioration in large areas east of the Mississippi River, due to the continued wet weather and heavy weevil and other insect infestation.

Several private condition reports were issued during the week, which disclosed some difference of opinion as to the condition of the crop, but these were unanimous in their indications of deterioration of the crop as a whole since July 25.

Prices continued relatively firm with moderate fluctuations. Spot cotton prices declined slightly and prices for future contracts advanced slightly. The average price of Middling cotton as determined from the quotations of 10 designated spot markets was 24.33¢ per lb. on August 25, compared with 24.51¢ at the close of the previous week and 21.64¢ on the corresponding day in 1922. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points, closing at 24.11¢. October future contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points, closing at 23.49¢.

Closing Future Prices on the Future Exchanges.

August 25, 1923, with Comparisons.

Month.	New York.					New Orleans.				
	Aug. 25, 1923.	Aug. 26, 1922.	Aug. 27, 1921.	Aug. 28, 1920.	Aug. 23, 1919.	Aug. 25, 1923.	Aug. 26, 1922.	Aug. 27, 1921.	Aug. 28, 1920.	Aug. 23, 1919.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
October	24.11	21.93	15.60	29.70	31.27	23.49	21.50	15.35	28.45	30.80
December	24.05	22.04	15.98	27.80	31.58	23.50	21.55	15.59	26.94	30.85
January	23.79	21.90	16.00	27.15	31.48	23.45	21.47	15.68	26.59	30.91
March	23.85	21.96	16.12	26.60	31.65	23.47	21.48	15.78	26.15	30.94
May	23.85	21.91	16.20	26.40	31.66	23.40	21.41	15.87	25.75	30.99

Daily Closing Quotations for No. 5 or Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Designated Spot Markets, Week of August 20–25, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Aug. 20–25, 1923.						Aug. 21–26, 1922.					
	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Norfolk	24.50	24.75	24.25	24.25	24.50	24.38	22.63	22.25	22.25	22.00	21.50	21.50
Augusta	25.00	25.25	25.00	25.00	25.13	25.13	22.88	22.43	22.56	22.38	21.81	21.75
Savannah	24.75	25.00	24.50	24.25	24.50	24.38	22.62	22.25	22.34	22.14	21.75	21.75
Montgomery	24.88	25.00	24.50	24.50	24.75	24.50	22.25	22.00	22.00	21.75	21.25	21.00
New Orleans	24.75	24.75	24.50	24.25	24.25	24.25	22.63	22.63	22.50	22.38	22.00	21.75
Memphis	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	22.25	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.25
Little Rock	24.50	24.75	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50
Dallas	23.85	24.00	23.35	23.20	23.30	23.05	22.45	21.95	21.95	21.70	21.20	21.20
Houston	24.60	24.85	24.25	24.25	24.45	24.05	22.75	22.35	22.45	22.25	21.80	21.80
Galveston	25.00	25.00	24.50	24.50	24.65	24.55	22.85	22.50	22.50	22.30	21.90	21.90
Average	24.63	24.79	24.30	24.32	24.45	24.33	22.48	22.24	22.26	22.09	21.72	21.64

Spot Quotations for No. 5 or Middling Upland Cotton at New York on August 24, for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		*Cents.*		*Cents.*		*Cents.*
1892	7.12	1900	9.75	1908	9.90	1916	15.20
1893	7.25	1901	8.50	1909	12.75	1917	23.40
1894	7.00	1902	8.88	1910	16.45	1918	35.15
1895	7.81	1903	12.75	1911	12.70	1919	32.15
1896	8.38	1904	11.20	1912	11.70	1920	33.50
1897	8.00	1905	11.20	1913	12.30	1921	14.15
1898	5.75	1906	9.90	1914	.....	1922	22.70
1899	6.25	1907	13.35	1915	9.30	1923	25.45

Mills Less Active in July.

On August 23 the Department of Commerce announced that 37,397,331 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on July 31, of which 34,237,887 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 34,843,421 for June and 32,051,820 for July, 1922. The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was 7,135,765,590, compared with 8,384,558,582 for June and 7,039,545,093 for July, 1922. Based on an activity of 8.74 hours per day, the average number of spindles operated during July was 32,657,966, or at 87.3 per cent capacity on a single-shift basis. The average number of spindles operated during June was 36,897,371 and during July, 1922, 32,242,369.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, reported in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, is shown in the following table:

Grade.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	Aug. 24, 1923.	Aug. 25, 1922.	Aug. 26, 1921.	Aug. 24, 1923.	Aug. 25, 1922.	Aug. 26, 1921.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
No. 1 or Middling Fair	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	100	542	236	19	38	292
No. 3 or Good Middling	273	5,583	4,493	22	227	3,634
No. 4 or Strict Middling	241	14,413	20,739	1,332	931	22,196
No. 5 or Middling	47	18,445	51,516	3,032	3,157	36,660
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling	1,331	10,301	42,953	2,679	2,039	19,528
No. 7 or Low Middling	516	1,985	10,566	343	119	7,228
No. 3 Spotted or Good Middling Spotted	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 Spotted or Strict Middling Spotted	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 Spotted or Middling Spotted	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 Tinged or Strict Good Middling Yellow Tinged	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 3 Tinged or Good Middling Yellow Tinged	276	2,116	4,528	395	500	3,181
No. 4 Tinged or Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	157	962	3,634	168	365	3,098
No. 3 Light Stained or Good Middling Light Yellow Stained	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 3 Stained or Good Middling Yellow Stained	2	13	35	3	3	4
No. 3 Gray or Good Middling Gray	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,214	54,365	138,700	7,993	7,439	95,833

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, reported on August 24, at the port of New York were 15,086 bales; on August 25, 1922, 73,456 bales; on August 26, 1921, 151,705 bales. At the port of New Orleans on August 24, 44,024 bales; on August 25, 1922, 48,326 bales; and on August 26, 1921, 434,500 bales.

Average Premiums for Staple Lengths of the Grade No. 5 or Middling, August 25, with Comparisons.

	New Orleans.			Memphis.		
	Aug. 25, 1923.	Aug. 26, 1922.	Aug. 27, 1921.	Aug. 25, 1923.	Aug. 26, 1922.	Aug. 27, 1921.
Middling short staple	*Cents.* 24.25	*Cents.* 21.75	*Cents.* 14.88	*Cents.* 24.50	*Cents.* 22.25	*Cents.* 14.00
Length.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	50	150	75	[1] 100	150	50
1 1/8 ins	100	375	400	[1] 325	300	550
1 3/16 ins	150	550	700	[1] 550	.....	950
1 1/4 ins	225	800	1,000	[1] 750	.....	.....

[1] Nominal.

Quotations reported on August 24 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 35¢ per lb.; No. 2, 34¢; No. 3, 33¢. On August 28, 1922; Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 38¢ per lb. for No. 1, 36¢ for No. 2; and 34¢ for No. 3.

Exports of American Cotton.

August 1–24, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

To—	Aug. 1–22, 1913.	Aug. 1–27, 1920.	Aug. 1–26, 1921.	Aug. 1–25, 1922.	Aug. 1–24, 1923.	4-year average Aug. 1–25, 1919 to 1922.	Per cent this year is of 4-year average.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Per cent.*
Great Britain	31,945	52,624	58,299	24,955	29,019	74,607	38.9
France	1,324	8,917	12,839	19,635	21,662	13,811	156.8
Germany	28,043	45,598	74,153	21,518	38,702	40,752	95.0
Italy	8,773	7,137	19,686	15,936	11,462	22,018	52.1
Japan	600	4	87,459	31,642	2,500	32,261	7.7
China	.....	.....	21,983	1,249	.....	5,808	.....
Spain	450	3,089	17,263	5,570	5,935	12,805	46.3
Belgium	5,048	8,897	6,749	4,407	3,126	5,899	53.0
Other countries	3,812	2,936	9,055	8,943	5,252	18,561	28.3
Total	79,995	129,202	307,486	133,855	117,658	226,522	51.9

Exports for the week ending August 24 amounted to 17,725 bales, compared with 55,939 bales the previous week, 25,026 bales for the corresponding week in 1922, and 42,051 bales for the week ending August 22, 1913.

Receipts at 10 Designated Spot Markets, August 1–24, 1923, and Stocks on August 24, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

Market.	Receipts.				Stocks.			
	Aug. 1 to Aug. 26, 1921.	Aug. 1 to Aug. 25, 1922.	Aug. 1 to Aug. 24, 1923.	5-year average, Aug. 1 to Aug. 25, 1918–1922.	Aug. 26, 1921.	Aug. 25, 1922.	Aug. 24, 1923.	5-year average, Aug. 25, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Norfolk	13	3	2	6	86	33	10	55
Augusta	13	12	1	8	91	49	10	68
Savannah	30	15	6	27	123	48	11	124
Montgomery	2	1	1	1	25	11	6	12
New Orleans	55	17	10	31	435	48	44	249
Memphis	30	14	8	16	232	55	54	197
Little Rock	7	1	(1)	3	40	15	11	19
Dallas	6	(1)	(1)	4	26	4	1	11
Houston	173	97	160	95	208	65	84	142
Galveston	157	68	109	82	240	89	75	137
Total	486	228	297	273	1,506	417	306	1,014

[1] Less than 1.

Spot Cotton Quotations for August 25 and Sales During Week of August 20-25, 1923.

Price of Middling No. 5 or spot cotton for August 25, the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets, named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding day in previous years, together with the total number of bales sold during the week of August 20–25, 1923, in each of the markets and total for all the markets, with comparisons, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.						
											Aug. 25, 1923.	Aug. 26, 1922.	Aug. 27, 1921.	Aug. 28, 1920.	Aug. 23, 1919.	Aug. 24, 1918.	Aug. 25, 1917.
White standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
No. 1 or Middling Fair	100	100	63	63	100	100	100	90	80	100	90	181	208	375	211	170	74
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	75	75	50	50	75	75	75	65	60	75	68	138	158	305	160	136	52
No. 3 or Good Middling	50	50	38	38	50	50	50	40	40	50	46	91	98	235	110	101	37
No. 4 or Strict Middling	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	51	50	130	58	59	19
No. 5 or Middling	24.38	25.13	24.38	24.50	24.50	24.50	23.05	24.05	24.55	24.25	24.33	21.64	14.44	32.07	30.89	31.78	23.50
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling	25	50	25	38	50	40	50	50	50	50	43	56	78	318	160	118	27
No. 7 or Low Middling	50	100	63	88	100	100	100	100	100	100	90	125	183	855	413	326	64
No. 8 or Strict Good Ordinary [2]	100	150	113	150	150	175	175	150	175	175	151	213	285	1,253	698	511	110
No. 9 or Good Ordinary [2]	150	200	163	200	200	250	275	225	250	250	216	303	388	1,540	943	676	154
Spotted:	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*				*On.*	*On.*						
No. 3 or Good Middling	25	13	13	13	15	10	Even.	Even.	Even.	13	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Off.	*Off.*		*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*						
No. 4 or Strict Middling	Even.	13	13	Even.	10	15	25	25	25	13	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Off.			*Off.*													
No. 5 or Middling	25	38	38	38	40	50	60	50	60	38	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling [2]	50	88	63	88	90	100	125	100	125	113	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 7 or Low Middling [2]	125	138	138	138	140	175	200	150	200	188	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yellow Tinged:	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*		*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*						
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	25	13	13	Even.	10	10	10	13	10	13	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Off.	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*						
No. 3 or Good Middling	Even.	13	13	13	15	15	15	13	15	13	13	[3] 3	50	205	152	55	1
	Off.																
No. 4 or Strict Middling	38	50	50	50	40	50	40	38	40	38	43	54	140	335	238	109	20
No. 5 or Middling [2]	88	100	100	100	90	125	125	113	100	113	105	155	238	505	384	185	42
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling [2]	138	150	150	150	150	175	175	163	175	138	156	228	345	758	564	298	75
No. 7 or Low Middling [2]	188	200	200	200	200	250	250	213	250	213	216	310	445	1,128	859	490	116
Light Yellow Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	25	40	40	50	40	50	50	50	50	50	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	67	90	80	100	80	100	100	100	100	100	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 or Middling [2]	108	140	120	150	120	150	150	150	150	150	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yellow Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	50	88	63	88	90	90	90	100	100	88	85	125	220	473	401	205	49
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	113	138	125	150	150	150	150	150	150	138	141	218	310	633	546	286	71
No. 5 or Middling [2]	163	188	175	200	200	200	200	200	200	188	191	303	415	835	676	403	95
Gray:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	13	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	63	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 or Middling [2]	113	125	125	125	100	100	125	125	125	125	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blue Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling [2]	88	100	100	88	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	138	268	593	540	278	51
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	113	150	125	125	125	150	175	150	150	150	141	213	358	743	641	381	81
No. 5 or Middling [2]	163	200	175	175	150	200	250	200	200	200	191	95	450	920	749	500	112
Sales for week, bales	454	478	252	20	576	.....	26,355	70,155	11,363	1,317	[4] 110,970	[4] 66,966	[4] 88,845	[4] 63,458	[4] 18,637	[4] 72,403	[4] 63,094

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredthe of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of No. 5.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York an New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1 to Aug. 25, 1923, amounted to 235,249 bales, compared with 171,631 bales during the corresponding period in 1922 and 257,444 bales in 1921.

Cotton Movement, August 1–24, 1923, and Stocks August 24, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	Aug. 1–22, 1913.	Aug. 1–22, 1919.	Aug. 1–27, 1920.	Aug. 1–26, 1921.	Aug. 1–25, 1922.	Aug. 1–24, 1923.	5-year average Aug. 1–25, 1918–1922.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*Per cent.*
Port receipts	121	196	123	303	113	145	173	84.4
Port stocks	133	1,013	700	1,308	380	195	839	23.2
Interior receipts	115	107	143	328	173	198	176	112.5
Interior stocks	116	658	794	1,015	351	303	694	43.7
Into sight	278	287	367	560	464	579	412	140.5
Northern spinners' takings	54	116	116	118	99	56	106	52.8
Southern spinners' takings	63	78	113	222	221	138	149	92.6
World's visible supply of American cotton	986	2,966	2,624	3,783	1,618	822	2,561	32.1

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports on August 24, 1923, with Comparisons.

At—	Aug. 22, 1913.	Aug. 24, 1917.	Aug. 23, 1918.	Aug. 22, 1919.	Aug. 27, 1920.	Aug. 26, 1921.	Aug. 25, 1922.	Aug. 24, 1923.	5-year average, Aug. 25, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	411	126	84	551	614	625	389	91	452
Manchester	18	17	17	59	91	60	36	16	53
Continent	228	245	107	246	260	553	380	109	309
Total	657	388	208	856	965	1,238	805	216	814

Comparison of the Prices of No. 5 or Middling Cotton and the Differences Between No. 5 and Other Grades of Cotton.

[Based on the averages of 10 designated spot markets.]

White standards.	Aug. 25, 1923.		Aug. 26, 1922.		Aug. 27, 1921.	
	Points.	Per cent.	Points.	Per cent.	Points.	Per cent.
	On.	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
No. 1 or Middling Fair	90	3.7	181	8.4	208	14.4
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	68	2.8	138	6.4	158	10.9
No. 3 or Good Middling	46	1.9	91	4.2	98	6.8
No. 4 or Strict Middling	25	1.0	51	2.4	50	3.5
No. 5 or Middling	[1] 24.33	[1] 24.33	[1] 21.64	[1] 21.64	[1] 14.44	[1] 14.44
	Off.	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling	43	1.8	56	2.6	78	5.4
No. 7 or Low Middling	90	3.7	125	5.8	183	12.7
No. 8 or Strict Good Ordinary	151	6.2	213	9.8	285	19.7
No. 9 or Good Ordinary	216	8.9	303	14.0	388	26.9

[1] Cents per pound.

Liverpool to Reopen Saturdays.

From August 31, 1923, the Liverpool Cotton Market will close at 4 p. m. on Fridays and will be open on Saturdays from 10 a. m. until noon, according to a notice issued by the Liverpool Cotton Association on July 21, 1923. The association has been closed on Saturdays since the beginning of the World War in 1914.

The term "Cotton Belt," as it is generally used, applies to the area of specialized cotton production in the South extending from the Atlantic coast through North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, western Tennessee, and northern Louisiana, and into Texas and Oklahoma.

Larger Cranberry Crop in Massachusetts.

Reports to the department from growers who had over one-half of the entire cranberry crop in Massachusetts last year indicate a production of 320,000 barrels of cranberries in that State. The harvest will vary from this forecast as conditions are favorable or unfavorable after August 22. Last year the crop was 300,000 barrels.

Cold nights, some light frosts, and drought preceding August 22 have greatly retarded the growth of the crop, and most of the cranberries are smaller than usual. Insect damage on the whole is less than usual to the date mentioned.

Of the cranberry varieties, Early Blacks form 49% of the crop, Late Howes 38%, and all others 13%. This is about the usual distribution. The crop is better in Plymouth County than in Barnstable, where a small decrease from last year is shown. It is expected that some of the early crops will be ready for harvest about September 3.

A report on the crop in New Jersey and Wisconsin will be issued as soon as the information is received.

Wheat and Wheat Flour: Exports from the United States During July, 1922 and 1923.

(Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.)

Country to which exported.	Wheat, including flour, in terms of grain.		Wheat.		Wheat flour.	
	July, 1922.	July, 1923.	July, 1922.	July, 1923.	July, 1922.	July, 1923.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
Canada	3,582,437	3,417,358	3,568,681	3,379,788	3,057	8,349
Italy	3,521,646	658,436	3,521,646	645,130	.....	2,964
United Kingdom	2,873,948	2,165,591	2,407,752	1,699,490	103,599	103,578
Netherlands	2,480,730	1,571,403	2,177,070	905,880	67,480	147,894
Belgium	1,875,953	705,953	1,861,004	676,674	3,322	6,507
France	557,552	442,335	557,052	442,335	111	.....
Ukraine	428,748	.....	.....	.....	95,275	.....
Germany	403,293	423,992	338,515	172,087	14,395	55,990
Cuba	302,748	408,696	2,400	4,600	66,744	89,799
Hongkong	243,279	73,125	.....	.....	54,062	16,250
Japan	205,574	722,838	136,670	709,518	15,312	2,960
Turkey in Europe	199,998	17,366	.....	.....	44,444	3,859
Brazil	196,821	116,974	.....	50	43,738	25,983
Kwantung, leased territory	171,603	27,000	.....	.....	38,134	6,000
Philippine Islands	123,075	144,194	.....	.....	27,350	32,043
Mexico	100,794	324,828	5,421	139,059	21,194	41,282
China	78,003	316,575	.....	.....	17,334	70,350
Sweden	61,358	89,535	28,000	56,325	7,413	7,380
Other countries	1,716,089	1,196,018	374,631	12,336	298,102	263,041
Total exports	19,123,639	12,822,252	14,978,842	8,843,222	921,066	884,229
Total imports	3,276,836	1,917,375	3,070,434	1,835,515	45,867	18,191
Total reexports	1,264	.....	.....	.....	281	.....
Excess exports	15,848,067	10,904,877	11,908,408	7,007,707	875,480	866,038

Exports of Grain and Wheat Flour from the United States, Wheat and Wheat Flour from Canada, and Shipments of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour Through the United States in Transit, July, 1922 and 1923, and August 4 to August 25, 1923.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce and Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada.

Commodity.	Unit.	July.		1923		
		1922	1923. Preliminary.	Week ending Aug. 11.	Week ending Aug. 18.	Week ending Aug. 25.
		Thousands.	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*
Exports:						
Barley	Bush.	2,519	816	103	383	932
Corn	do.	14,244	1,130	73	220	126
Oats	do.	4,181	143	31	12	22
Rye	do.	2,789	3,328	111	248	79
Wheat	do.	14,979	8,843	1,744	3,901	3,271
Wheat flour	Bbls.	921	884	269	233	276
In transit shipments from Canada:						
Wheat	Bush.	4,681	5,798	357	208	362
Wheat flour	Bbls.	181	240	2	1	2
Exports from Canada:						
Wheat	Bush.	9,487	12,665	.....	.....	.....
Wheat flour	Bbls.	486	775	.....	.....	.....

Weather

Drought Relieved in Much of Southwest.

The week ending August 28 was unseasonably cool in Central and Northern States east of the Rocky Mountains, but was warmer than normal in most sections west of the Rockies. It was cloudy and showery in the central and eastern portions of the country, the rainfall being especially frequent with excessive cloudiness in the Southeastern States. There was much cloudy weather also in the Lake region and the far Northwest.

The weather continued favorable for farm interests in the Middle Atlantic Coast States except that rain was still needed in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. It was too cool for best development of most crops in the Northeastern States and too dry in many localities. Killing frost was reported from the Adirondack section of New York and heavy frost on lowlands in the central and southern sections of that State.

Soil moisture was adequate in the Ohio Valley States, but crops made rather slow development because of the unseasonably cool weather. The droughty conditions in the Lake region were considerably relieved by fairly well-distributed showers, though it was too cool for much crop growth while frost occurred in many localities. The week was generally favorable in the trans-Mississippi States, although rainfall was insufficient in parts of Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, and northern Oklahoma.

Heavy rain fell in central and southern Oklahoma, and fairly well distributed showers occurred in most of Texas where severe drought had prevailed. The rain came too late, however, for some crops in Oklahoma, but will materially improve others. Conditions were favorable in the northern and northwestern Great Plains, and late crops showed improvement in the extreme upper Mississippi Valley, though there was some slight frost damage.

Ranges were materially benefited by further rains in the far Southwest, while higher temperatures were favorable for warm-weather crops in the Pacific coast area. Plowing for fall seeding made fairly good progress in the interior valleys, although this work was somewhat backward in many sections. Plowing was well along in the lower Missouri Valley, and was advancing rapidly in the central Great Plains, but the ground was still too hard and dry in southern Kansas and northern Oklahoma where slow progress was reported.

Small grains.—The harvest of small grains was interrupted in some late districts of the Rocky Mountain section, but as a rule this work made good progress where not completed. Threshing advanced satisfactorily in the Northern States under mostly favorable weather conditions, though there was considerable interruption in parts of the upper Mississippi Valley, and rains caused some delay in the Ohio Valley States. The grain still in the field in the latter area has been damaged considerably by frequent rains.

Spring wheat continued to show poor yields as threshing progressed in North Dakota, while the yields vary greatly where threshing has been done in Montana. The recent rains in the more northwestern States have put the soil in good condition for fall seeding, particularly in Montana and Washington.

There has been much damage by rain to oats in shock in west-central and central Iowa, and oat harvest had progressed slowly because of rainfall in the north Pacific Coast States, but good progress was made during the last week. Grain sorghums showed material improvement in the extreme lower Great Plains, but the rains came too late to cause material benefit to kaffir and sorghums in portions of New Mexico. The warmer weather benefited rice in California, and the harvest of this crop progressed favorably as a rule in the west Gulf section. Flax harvest advanced in Montana, with favorable early reports on threshing. Buckwheat was damaged to some extent by frost in the northwestern Lake region, but this crop was doing well in the central Appalachian Mountain districts.

Corn.—The week was much too cool for rapid development of corn in the great central valleys and the North-Central and Northeastern States, and the crop generally needed more sunshine and warmth. It continued too wet in western Kentucky, where considerable late corn has been drowned out on lowlands, but as a rule the crop continued in satisfactory condition in the Ohio Valley States.

The crop matured fast in Missouri, where much has been already made, and the general condition is very good except in the southwest portion, where drought has been damaging. Poor progress in corn was reported from Iowa; in the west-central and central portions of that State the crop is in very good to excellent condition, but elsewhere it is poor to only fair, and very poor in the north-central portion.

Corn made normal development in Nebraska, and continued in good to excellent condition, as a rule, in the northern portion of Kansas, but poor in the southern portion, where much has been cut for silage. The rains came too late to be of material help to corn in Oklahoma, but there will be some improvement of the later crop in Texas, though its condition continued rather poor generally. Late corn showed improvement in the Southeastern States, and was still in satisfactory condition in the middle Atlantic coast area, although poor to only fair in New Jersey. The cool weather in the Northeast was unfavorable, and there was some frost damage locally in the Central-Northern States.

Cotton.—Cool weather prevailed in the north-central and northeastern portions of the Cotton Belt, but elsewhere the temperature averaged nearly normal. Showers were widespread throughout the cotton-growing States, being frequent in the southeast and rather heavy in the more northwestern portions. The cooler, showery weather was much more favorable for cotton in the western portion of the belt, but conditions continued generally unfavorable east of the Mississippi River.

Shedding and premature opening were checked in Texas by the cooler weather and showers, but the rain came too late for the early crop in much of the central and southern portions of the State. Progress, on the whole, continued poor and the general condition poor to only fair, although much better in a few favored localities. Cotton made fair progress in Oklahoma, with material improvement from the rainfall; shedding and premature opening were checked and the plants were beginning to put on new growth.

Progress was mostly very good in Arkansas, but while the weather was more favorable in Louisiana little change was reported in condition. The plants continued to fruit poorly in Mississippi, and it was too wet in Alabama, where further deterioration occurred in many localities in the southern and western portions because of weevil, worms, and wet weather. There was more complaint of weevil and worms in Tennessee, and some reports of too rank growth, but the condition of the crop continued mostly fair.

The lack of sunshine and frequent showers were generally unfavorable in Georgia, where material further injury from weevil, worms, and shedding was reported with general condition very poor. The weather was mostly unfavorable also in South Carolina, where there was much cloudiness and frequent showers. Cotton made poor progress, but the condition of the plants continued fair, though growth was rather rank with considerable shedding and boll rot, and weevil damage increasing. It was unseasonably cool in North Carolina, with rain in most sections. The progress of cotton was peor, but the condition of the crop varied greatly, ranging from poor to excellent, but mostly still very good.

Cotton progressed well in Arizona and was in excellent condition in California, with picking beginning in southern New Mexico.

LATE TRUCK MOSTLY DID WELL.

Potatoes, truck, and miscellaneous crops.—White potatoes made slow growth in the western Lake region, and there was insufficient moisture in parts of the extreme upper Mississippi Valley. Late potatoes also needed more moisture in much of Pennsylvania, but continued to do well in the New England States. Early potatoes show a poor crop in New Jersey, but the late planted are up to a fair stand. Sweet potatoes show improvement in the Carolinas since the recent rainfall and are generally in good condition in the other Southeastern States.

Truck and garden crops have shown material improvement in South Atlantic States, and made fair to good progress in most other southern districts. Truck crops had much improved in the upper Mississippi Valley, but there was some frost damage in the northwestern Great Lake region. Cantaloupe harvest was begun in the Arkansas Valley of Colorado, but it has been too cool and wet and the crop is short. The harvesting of an excellent crop of beans was in progress in California.

Cane and peanuts made fair to good progress in the Southeastern States, and cane showed satisfactory advancement in west Gulf districts. Tobacco was damaged considerably by wet weather in western Kentucky, while ripening and cutting were delayed; dry, warm weather is needed, though satisfactory progress was made in harvest in the burley districts. Tobacco was reported in excellent condition in Virginia and made good progress in North Carolina. Sugar beets in general were doing nicely, with harvest progressing in California.

Pastures, meadows, and stock.—Pastures are usually in good condition east of the Mississippi River, save in parts of the Lake region and from Pennsylvania and New Jersey northeastward, where lib-

eral rains are still needed. In many portions of New York the water supplies are now running low, and in New Jersey conditions have been unfavorable for developing grass lands for second cuttings. In eastern Kentucky, however, the weather has favored the second crop of clover, and over nearly all the Ohio Valley region pastures showed improvement during the last week.

West of the Mississippi River pastures and ranges are now in good shape nearly everywhere in the northern half, except they are poor in Minnesota. In the southern half the week saw much improvement, though in Texas the pastures are still rather poor generally. In Arizona and New Mexico the outlook for fall and winter range is now good, and stock are in satisfactory shape in nearly all portions. The second cutting of alfalfa is well advanced in Nevada and Wyoming, and the third cutting is started in Kansas, where prospects are mostly poor, and in southeastern Colorado. The alfalfa seed prospects are only fair in Utah, but are excellent in eastern Montana. Haying made fine progress in Nebraska, North Dakota, and Idaho.

Fruit.—The week was mainly favorable for fruit, save that frost caused slight damage to cranberries in Wisconsin. Peaches are being marketed from New Jersey, Maryland, southern Illinois, and Colorado. In the far West fruits are especially promising, and citrus fruits in California developed well, as they did in most of Florida; though locally needing rain. Prune drying continues in California, and prunes are ripening in Idaho.

Unseasonably Cool in North.

During the first 24 hours of the week a storm of considerable intensity moved from the Lake region to the lower St. Lawrence Valley. It was attended by high winds on the Lakes and along the north Atlantic coast, and by widespread precipitation in Central and Northern States from the Mississippi Valley eastward. Following this storm there was a sharp drop in temperature in the interior and Northern States, with lowest August temperature of record at points in the Lake region, and frost in parts of Michigan and northeastern Minnesota.

The following few days cool weather persisted in Central and Northern States, but about the middle of the week it was somewhat warmer and moderate temperatures were the rule in nearly all sections of the country. Rainfall was frequent in the Southeastern States, with some heavy falls in South Carolina and Georgia on the 24th, 4.70 inches being reported at Charleston on that date. Some rather heavy falls were again reported from these States on the 26th. The latter part of the week cloudy and unsettled weather prevailed in all central and eastern portions of the country, with widespread precipitation from the Rocky Mountains eastward.

The week was cooler than normal over most of the country, as Chart 1, page 240, shows, and the coolness was marked from the middle Missouri Valley eastward to New York and New Jersey. However, the Florida peninsula, southern Texas, and a few other parts of the cotton region averaged slightly warmer than normal; also from western Montana and the central portions of Utah and Arizona to the Pacific coast the week averaged warmer than normal, notably in Washington, western Oregon, and northern California. The highest marks of the week were low for August in most northern districts from the Dakotas eastward, but were seasonable in most Central and Southeastern States. Fairly high temperatures were recorded in the southern plains and many parts of the far Southwest, the highest reported being 108°, at Red Bluff, Calif., on the 26th.

Chart 2, page 240, shows that rainfall of the week was unevenly distributed, but light to moderate showers, with some heavy falls, were general over the eastern half of the country, a total fall of over 7 inches being reported from Charleston, S. C. In the western half the rainfall was substantial over southern Oklahoma and the larger part of Texas, also over much of New Mexico, the Dakotas, Montana, and Washington; but elsewhere in the western half the rainfall was generally light or quite absent.

Weather and Wheat in Argentina.

The data concluding the table on this page show that the temperature during the week ending August 27, in the chief wheat-growing area in Argentina was somewhat higher than during the week preceding and was above normal, particularly in the northern section. The precipitation was again light, though it averaged somewhat greater than during the week preceding.

Temperature and Precipitation for the Week August 22–28, 1923.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Average.	Temperature. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Total.	Precipitation. Departure from normal.
	°	°	Ins.	Ins.
Atlantic Coast.				
Portland, Me.	58	−7	0.4	−0.4
Burlington	58	−7	0.2	−0.6
Northfield	56	−5	0.1	−0.8
Concord	60	−5	0.7	−0.1
Boston	64	−4	0.5	−0.3
New Haven	66	−3	0.3	−0.7
Albany	62	−7	0.4	−0.6
Binghamton	60	−6	0.7	−0.1
New York	66	−6	0.7	−0.3
Scranton	62	−6	0.6	−0.5
Harrisburg	66	−4	0.4	−0.7
Philadelphia	70	−3	0.2	−0.7
Trenton	66	−6	0.4	−0.7
Atlantic City	68	−4	0.1	−0.7
Baltimore	70	−4	0.3	−0.6
Washington	69	−5	0.1	−0.8
Norfolk	72	−4	0.6	−0.4
Richmond	70	−6	1.0	0
Lynchburg	70	−4	0.2	−0.7
Wytheville	64	−5	0.5	−0.4
Asheville	68	−2	0.8	−0.2
Charlotte	72	−4	0.2	−1.0
Raleigh	72	−3	1.5	+0.1
Wilmington	74	−3	1.6	+0.3
Charleston	80	0	7.3	+5.6
Columbia, S. C	74	−4	1.2	−0.4
Augusta	78	−2	0.7	−0.5
Atlanta	76	0	1.2	+0.2
Macon	78	+1	2.8	+1.9
Savannah	80	0	4.4	+2.6
Thomasville	78	−2	3.6	+2.5
Gulf States.				
Jacksonville	80	−1	3.2	+1.6
Miami	84	+2	0.2	−1.7
Key West	84	+1	0.1	−1.0
Tampa	82	+1	1.1	−0.7
Pensacola	78	−3	1.7	0
Mobile	80	0	0.5	−0.5
Montgomery	80	0	0.7	−0.1
Anniston	76	+1	0.8	−0.2
Birmingham	76	−2	0.8	−0.2
Meridian	76	−1	0.2	−0.5
Vicksburg	78	−2	T.	−0.7
New Orleans	82	0	2.0	+0.9
Shreveport	78	−2	0.3	−0.2
Little Rock	76	−3	1.5	+0.6
Fort Smith	78	0	0.2	−0.5
Bentonville	72	−3	T.	−0.8
Oklahoma	76	−1	1.4	+0.8
Abilene	78	−2	1.3	+0.8
Fort Worth	80	−2	0.4	+0.1
Dallas	78	.....	0.1	.....
Palestine	78	−3	0.4	−0.2
Taylor	82	+1	1.2	+0.5
Houston	80	.....	0.5	.....
Galveston	82	−1	1.5	+0.4
Corpus Christi	84	+2	T.	−0.4
San Antonio	84	+3	1.7	+0.9
Del Rio	84	+1	0.5	−0.1
Ohio Valley and Tennessee.				
Memphis	72	−6	2.2	+1.5
Nashville	70	−7	0.5	−0.3
Chattanooga	74	−3	0.2	−0.8
Lexington	68	−5	2.8	+2.0
Louisville	70	−6	1.3	+0.5
Evansville	72	−3	0.4	−0.3
Indianapolis	66	−6	3.0	+2.2
Cincinnati	66	−6	2.9	+2.1
Dayton	66	−6	1.6	+0.8
Columbus	64	−8	1.1	+0.5
Parkersburg	66	−6	0.8	0
Elkins	62	−5	0.4	−0.3
Pittsburgh	62	−10	1.7	+1.0
Upper Mississippi Valley.				
St. Paul	60	−8	0.3	−0.4
La Crosse	60	−8	0.3	−0.5
Madison	62	−6	0.6	−0.3
Charles City	62	−7	0.4	−0.3
Dubuque	62	−8	0.8	0
Davenport	66	−6	0.6	−0.3
Des Moines	66	−6	1.1	+0.3
Keokuk	68	−6	0.3	−0.3
Peoria	66	−5	0.4	−0.2
Terre Haute	68	.....	0.8	.....
Springfield, Ill.	68	−5	0.4	−0.2
Hannibal	68	−6	0.2	−0.4
St. Louis	72	−4	0.4	−0.2
Cairo	72	−5	0.8	+0.2
Lake Region.				
Canton	58	−7	1.5	+0.8
Syracuse	60	−7	0.1	−0.7
Oswego	58	−9	0.9	+0.2
Buffalo	60	−7	0.6	−0.1
Erie	62	−6	1.0	+0.3
Cleveland	62	−7	3.0	+2.3
Toledo	62	−8	1.2	+0.5
Detroit	62	−7	0.2	−0.4
Saginaw	58	−9	1.8	+1.2
Alpena	54	−9	1.9	+1.2
Grand Rapids	60	−8	0.7	+0.1
Chicago	64	−8	2.0	+1.2
Fort Wayne	62	.....	1.1	.....
Milwaukee	62	−6	0.5	−0.3
Green Bay	58	−7	1.3	+0.7
Escanaba	56	−7	0.6	−0.1
Marquette	56	−6	0.2	−0.4
Duluth	54	−7	T.	−0.7
Missouri Valley.				
Springfield, Mo	72	−2	0.7	−0.3
Columbia, Mo.	70	−3	0.4	−0.3
Kansas City	70	−4	0.7	−0.3
St. Joseph	70	.....	0.7	.....
Topeka	72	−2	1.3	+0.5
Iola	76	+1	0.5	−0.2
Wichita	74	−2	0.1	−0.5
Dodge City	72	−4	0.5	−0.1
Concordia	70	−5	0.5	−0.1
North Platte	66	−3	0.2	−0.3
Lincoln	68	−4	0.1	−0.5
Omaha	68	−5	0.2	−0.6
Sioux City	66	−4	0.8	+0.1
Valentine	62	−8	0.2	−0.3
Rapid City	64	−3	0.5	+0.2
Pierre	64	−7	0.2	−0.2
Huron	62	−6	1.4	+1.0
Moorhead	60	−5	0.5	−0.2
Bismarck	62	−3	0.2	−0.3
Williston	62	−2	T.	−0.3
Mountain Region.				
Miles City	66	−3	0.1	−0.1
Havre	64	+1	T.	−0.3
Kalispell	62	+1	0.3	+0.1
Helena	62	−1	T.	−0.2
Yellowstone Park	56	−4	0.4	+0.2
Sheridan	62	−1	0.2	.....
Lander	62	−1	T.	−0.1
Cheyenne	58	−6	0.4	+0.2
Denver	66	−3	0.8	+0.5
Pueblo	70	−1	0.5	+0.2
Amarillo	72	−1	0.9	+0.4
El Paso	76	−2	2.5	+2.0
Roswell	74	−1	0.1	−0.2
Santa Fe	64	−2	0.6	0
Flagstaff	62	+1	0.1	−0.7
Phoenix	86	−1	0.2	0
Yuma	90	+1	0.1	0
Tonopah	74	+4	0	−0.1
Modena	68	+1	0.4	0
Salt Lake City	72	0	0	−0.2
Reno	70	+4	0	−0.1
Winnemucca	68	+1	0	−0.1
Pocatello	70	+1	T.	−0.1
Boise	72	+2	0.1	+0.1
Lewiston, Ida.	74	+3	0	−0.1
Baker	66	+2	0	−0.1
Walla Walla	74	+2	0.1	−0.1
Spokane	70	+4	T.	−0.2
Pacific Coast.				
Tatoosh Island	58	+3	1.5	+1.0
Seattle	66	+4	1.4	+1.3
North Head	62	+4	T.	−0.2
Portland, Oreg.	72	+6	0.2	0
Roseburg	72	+5	0.1	0
Eureka	62	+6	T.	0
Red Bluff	84	+6	0	0
Sacramento	78	+6	T.	+T.
San Francisco	64	+4	T.	+T.
Fresno	82	+2	0	0
San Luis Obispo	66	+3	0	0
Los Angeles	70	−1	0	0
San Diego	68	−1	T.	+T.
Argentina, S. A.*				
Northern wheat area	57	+4	0.1	−0.2
Southern wheat area	50	+1	0.1	−0.1

T. indicates trace.
* For week ending Monday.

Chart 1.—Departure of Mean Temperature from the Normal, Week Ending 8 a. m., August 28, 1923.

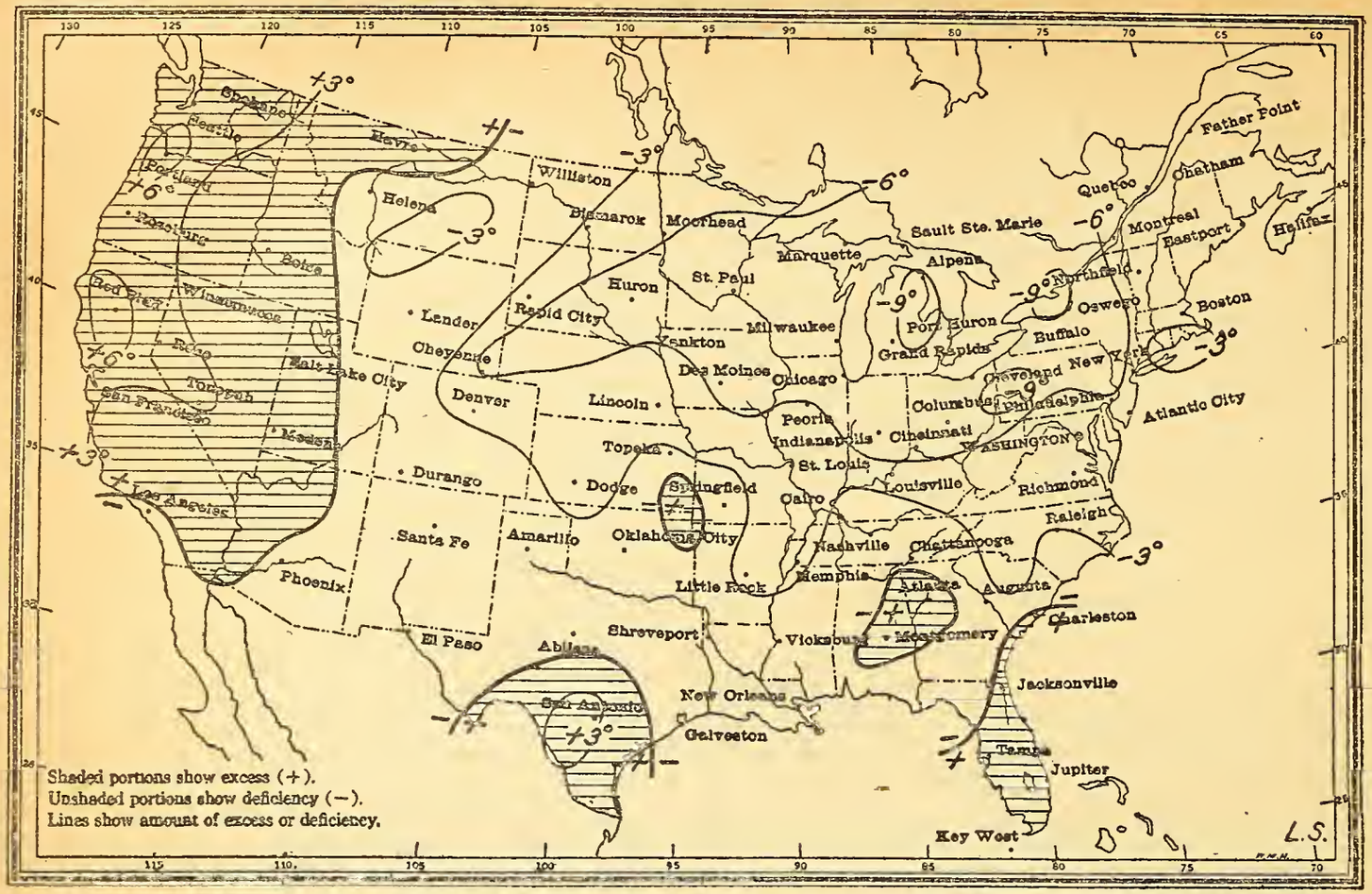

Chart 2.—Precipitation, Inches, Week Ending 8 a. m., August 28, 1923.

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